FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 128 *3 July 1978*

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Ifan 856-B-S
PrEx 7.10:FBIS-SOV-78-128

FBIS-SOV-78-128
Monday
3 July 1978
Vol III No 128

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

SOVIET UNION

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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SALT DELEGATIONS HOLD FURTHER TALKS IN GENEVA

LD291414Y Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, June 29, TASS--The Soviet and U.S. delegations at the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitations Talks held a new meeting here today.

WARNKE COMMENTS ON NEED FOR STRATEGIC ARMS AGREEMENT

LD301552Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1100 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Racine (Wisconsin), 30 June--TASS correspondent Mikhail Beglov reports: A speedy conclusion of a Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms is in the basic interests of the United States and the Soviet Union--this statement was made at a conference being held here devoted to relations between the USSR and United States by P. Warnke, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and leader of the American delegation at the Geneva talks.

The time has come, said P. Warnke, when we should stop the constant increase of strategic nuclear forces by both sides. The continuation of an unlimited buildup of nuclear reserves, he stressed, will not give either side any advantage. Extra billions and billions of dollars will be spent, but as a result we shall be in an even worse position than now.

There is no doubt, continued P. Warnke, that U.S. security will be strengthened as a result of a new agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. Here he noted that talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms are not a "gift" from the United States to the USSR, as some people are trying to assert. We are conducting them in the interests of insuring our own national security.

Of extreme importance is that fact that for the first time, noted P. Warnke, we are talking not only of the quantitative but also the qualitative aspect of restraining the nuclear arms race, since at the talks include discussions on the limitation of new types of strategic weaponry. This will allow the United States to save funds which we would otherwise have considered essential for use in strengthening American strategic forces.

P. Warnke rejected the demands of those circles in the United States which are insisting that the United States should seek unilateral advantages at the SALT talks at the expense of concessions from the Soviet Union. Such an attitude, he noted, is unacceptable at arms limitation talks, during which each side, be it the United States or the USSR, should make certain concessions, but naturally not at the cost of their own security.

Despite certain differences on a number of questions of international policy, said P. Warnke, the USSR and United States are united by a desire to free mankind from nuclear destruction. He noted that the Soviet people, having lost 20 million people in the World War II, are fully aware of the dangers of a new war.

I hope, said the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in conclusion, that a new strategic arms limitation agreement will be signed during the course of this year.

UN DISARMAMENT SESSION ENDS; FINAL DOCUMENT APPROVED

LD012150Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Grachev]

[Text] [Grachev] We shall now cross the Atlantic to New York, where the results of the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament are now being summed up. Here to tell you about it is our New York correspondent, Igor Charikov.

[Charikov] Intensive work has been in progress for just over 5 weeks. Representatives of 149 UN member states discussed ways to solve a most important problem--how to halt the arms race and avert the danger of war. And now at the final plenary meeting of the session the final document has been approved. It is a concrete and positive outcome reflecting what is most important--the will and striving of peace-loving forces to undertake practical disarmament steps. The document has laid the necessary foundation for progress in this direction.

This is the assessment of the overwhelming majority of the session's participants. The delegates note that the initiatives of the Soviet Union and its constructive and realistic proposals had a beneficial effect on all the work of the session and its successful results. These proposals, it is believed in the UN lobbies, were an organic part of all the work done. Suffice it to say that the Soviet initiatives and also the USSR's positions on the chief issues of international policy are extensively reflected in the final document.

Recent speeches by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the wishes contained in them for the successful conclusion of specific results had an enormous effect on the progress of the session. These speeches were seen at the United Nations as a direct address to the session itself and all its participants and, thus, to the peoples of the world.

[Grachev] Igor Pavlovich, as you will recall, at the same time as the disarmament session a NATO Council meeting was being held in the U.S. capital, which discussed quite opposite issues. It discussed the problem of a buildup of military might of the bloc's member countries on the pretext of a so-called Soviet threat. Was this fact of any importance for the work of the special UN General Assembly session?

[Charikov] While the session was at work, the mass information media of the United States and a number of Western powers, conducted an intensive, malicious campaign in order to denigrate the Soviet Union's foreign policy. These attacks poisoned the atmosphere both of Soviet-American relations and also of the session itself. Echoes of this campaign were also heard in the auditorium of the General Assembly. The local bourgeois press unambiguously forecast the session's failure and was pessimistic on the session's outcome. It is quite obvious that tactics of this sort were definitely not dictated by supporters but indeed by opponents of disarmament and a relaxation of tension. However, another thing is also evident. As the results indicate, it has finished successfully despite the obstruction of bellicose circles, the gloomy predictions in the press and Peking's open sabotage.

In this connection it has been pointed out here, and not without reason, that through their actions at the session Peking's representatives have placed themselves in total moral and political isolation on the most fundamental international problems--averting war and disarmament.

Evidence of the session's success is the widespread attention shown to its work by the world public. Just such an assessment was given at a press conference yesterday by Averell Harriman, member of the U.S. delegation and a veteran of American diplomacy. There are a great number of other utterances confirming these words and containing profound satisfaction over the outcome of the session. Purposefulness and optimism have prevailed.

UN circles widely shared the thought expressed in Minsk by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on the session. The ideas and proposals put forward at the session, he stressed, will undoubtedly continue to live on and have their effect. The struggle for real deeds in curbing the arms race and in promoting disarmament is continuing and must be stepped up.

Powerful Stimulus

LD011428Y Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] New York, July 1, TASS--A UN General Assembly's Special Session on disarmament has ended here. The final document, adopted at the session by the delegates of the General Assembly, declares that "disarmament and limitation of armaments, particularly in the nuclear sphere are extremely necessary for preventing the danger of a nuclear war and for strengthening international peace and security". The participants in the session stressed it was necessary to see to it that war should cease being the means of settlement of international disputes, and that the use of force or threat to use it should be excluded from international life, as is envisaged by the UN Charter.

A dynamic development of the process of relaxation of international tension, the document stresses, which covers all spheres of international relations in all parts of the world, involving all countries, would create conditions which promote the efforts of the states aimed at putting an end to the arms race, that has swept the world, thus reducing the war danger. An advance in the sphere of detente and progress in the sphere of disarmament mutually supplement and support each other.

In the course of the debates, the assembly delegates expressed concern over the attempts of the opponents of detente to torpedo the efforts of the international community in the sphere of curbing the arms race and speeding up plans of new military preparations. The participants in the session worthily rebuffed Peking's attempts to undermine the process of detente and the cause of disarmament, its instigating calls for a new world war.

The General Assembly expressed confidence that the discussion of the disarmament problems at the special session and its final document will rivet the attention of all peoples, will help mobilize the world public opinion and will be a powerful stimulus for the cause of disarmament, which meets the interests of all peoples.

Harriman Comments

LD010922Y Moscow TASS in English 0823 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Text] New York, July 1, TASS--A. Harriman, prominent American public and political figure and veteran diplomat, member of the U.S. delegation at the special General Assembly session on disarmament, addressed journalists the day before the closing of the special session.

He said that the Soviet people and their leaders sincerely want peace. He said that he was staying in the Soviet Union during World War Two and knew well what enormous manpower and material sacrifices were made by its people and what efforts it cost them to restore the war-ravaged economy. Therefore, the Soviet people abhore war, he said.

Harriman expressed the hope that the results of the session would add strength to the supporters of the Soviet-American agreement on strategic arms limitation and of complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests.

10TH ANNIVERSARY OF NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION TREATY

LD301826Y Moscow TASS in English 1558 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, June 30, TASS--TASS correspondent Mikhail Kochetkov reports: On the first of July it will be ten years since the start of signing the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons--one of the most significant treaties in contemporary international relations. It plays a most important role in preventing an increase in the number of states possessing nuclear weapons, and is one of the fundamental documents making it possible to prevent the threat of outbreak of nuclear war.

Under this treaty the states possessing nuclear weapons committed themselves not to turn it over to anybody, and the non-nuclear states committed themselves not to manufacture or acquire such weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was charged with control for the implementation of these provisions.

This control, the TASS correspondent was told by IAEA Director General Sigvard Eklund, was established to prevent the transfer of fissionable materials used for peaceful purposes for the creation of nuclear weapons. Already more than 100 states, including three states having nuclear weapons, have so far signed this international treaty.

During the time of its existence, IAEA has considerably developed its system of guarantees both in quantitative and qualitative terms. The agency has concluded agreements on guarantees with already 53 states. The control system is constantly perfected, new technical facilities are created for its successful exercise, and the number of states signing the treaty is growing.

But the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty is so far not of a universal character. The PRC and France, having nuclear weapons, have not signed it. Some non-nuclear states capable, by virtue of their industrial and technical development, of creating their own nuclear weapons are also evading participation in the treaty. This concerns in the first place Israel, the South African Republic and a number of other countries.

The treaty has in no way narrowed the possibilities for international cooperation, but has, on the contrary, made such a cooperation more safe. The use of the enormous energy of the atomic nucleus is becoming wider from day to day. Therefore, it is necessary that the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty should become a genuinely universal document. All states, which are until now evading participation in it, Sigvard Eklund said in conclusion, must accede to the treaty or place all of their nuclear activities under international control.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD021700Y Moscow International Service in Russian 0730 GMT 2 Jul 78 LD

["International Observers at the Roundtable" program with Vikentiy Aleksandrovich Matveyev, IZVESTIYA political observer; Mikhail Aleksandrovich Mikhaylov, IZVESTIYA observer; and Aleksandr Nikolayevich Druzhinin, political observer of Central Television and All-Union Radio]

[Text] [Druzhinin] Hello, comrade radio listeners. The international events of the past week form a surprisingly varied picture. The whole world is currently following with great interest the flight of the Soviet space orbital complex in which a cosmonaut from the Polish People's Republic is taking part. The remarkable flights first of a Soviet-Czechoslovak crew and now a Soviet-Polish crew are very convincing evidence of the strengthening cooperation between the countries of the socialist community and of their enormous possibilities, many foreign observers note.

The past week has also provided other examples of the close cooperation between the countries of socialism. In Bucharest a routine CEMA session was held, at the level of heads of governments, which discussed most important questions of socialist economic integration. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam was unanimously adopted as a member of CEMA.

This strengthening all-round cooperation between the fraternal socialist countries, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed in his Minsk speech, has now become a very important part of international life. But there are also other events happening in the world. Forces that have an interest in hampering the positive processes which are developing in international relations continue to act.

Commenting on Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech in Minsk, the world press stresses the Soviet Union's profound concern over the continuing arms race. Observers point out that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech again demonstrated the Soviet Union's constructive approach to the problem of disarmament, and its sincere wish to curb the arms race, which creates a grave threat to mankind's peaceful existence.

One can be clearly convinced of how much the Soviet approach to the matter of disarmament corresponds with the interests of the majority of countries by the example of the work of the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament. I would now like to give the floor to Vikentiy Aleksandrovich Matveyev, a participant in our conversation, who was at the session as a special correspondent for IZVESTIYA.

UN Disarmament Session

[Matveyev] Being in the United States at the height of this session's work, it was possible to observe the following phenomenon: While leading politicans were speaking from the UN rostrum daily about problems of disarmament, the American press--I would say about 90 percent of it--was silent about this work. At the same time there was much more material devoted to all sorts of military preparations by the NATO powers, primarily the United States of America. And now, certain American observers are speaking of the results of the work of the General Assembly's special session by saying that the worst prognoses have not materalized and the best hopes have not been justified. It is pointed out that the session did not end in a failure but neither did it work a miracle. The door to disarmament is still not open.

As far as our country is concerned, we approached this forum realistically, pointing out its limited nature, since even in its best form the United Nations is not, of course, in a position to make decisions which are binding on governments. This can only be done by a special world conference, which our country and other socialist countries insist be convened. The results of the General Assembly's special session confirm with new force the need to organize such a conference without delay.

A wide range of questions was examined during the discussions at the United Nations. However, it proved not so simple to arrive at a common political denominator. This does not mean that disagreements prevailed at the United Nations; not at all. Clearly the overwhelming majority of the delegations of the 149 states participating in this forum unhesitatingly supported the following steps: a total ban on nuclear tests; a ban on the production of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons; the adoption by the nuclear states of pledges not to attack and not to use nuclear weapons against countries which do not possess such weapons; the reduction of military budgets, primarily by states possessing a major military potential; the nonuse of force in interstate relations. All these are measures which our country decisively favors and which provides the United Nations with an extensive program of steps leading to an end of the arms race.

A big impression was made by the Soviet Union's pledge, declared from the rostrum of the special session, not to use nuclear weapons against those states which refuse to produce or acquire such weapons and which do not have them on their territory. The impression made by this responsible act of good will by the Soviet Union was so strong that before the end of the session the United States and Great Britain felt it necessary to express themselves on this question. These were, to some extent, positive statements. Thus, U.S. Secretary of State Vance announced that the United States promised not to use nuclear weapons against countries which do not have such weapons.

The promise, however, was too general and was by no means as categorical as the Soviet pledge. It was the same with the British statement. The United States and Britain left themselves loopholes, which call into question the sincerity and effectiveness of the promises given by Washington and London to follow the Soviet Union's example. These reservations are all the more unjustified since our country is completely against the use of nuclear weapons. Only exceptional circumstances of aggression against the USSR or its allies by another nuclear power can force it to resort to this extreme means of self-defense. It must be said that this UN forum has shown even more clearly the union which is now being established between the U.S. opponents of disarmament and the Peking leaders, for whom the very word disarmament sounds like swearing or cursing; for to them it embodies everything they are so furiously opposing. They have not given up the late Helmsman's maxim that a new war with the use of nuclear weapons would not be such a calamity at all.

NATO Military Preparations

[Druzhinin] Many people are now probably asking: What is the basic difficulty in solving the problem of disarmament? It seems that there is no country whose leaders, except of course the Peking leaders, would openly oppose the limitation of the arms race. What is the main obstacle to finally delivering mankind from the constant threat of a nuclear catastrophe?

The answer is given by the real actions of states, and here one must turn above all to the deeds of the NATO countries, primarily the United States, which, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed in his speech in Minsk, does not wish to display a constructive approach to solving the problem of disarmament.

Moreover, recent years, the years of the present Washington administration's term of office, have particularly clearly revealed the opposite tendency: to be precise, a striving for an unrestrained increase in the arms race. It is well known that the U.S. military budget has reached nearly $130 billion. It is known that the Pentagon continues to develop new types of mass destruction weapons. Recently, for example, tests were conducted on the so-called cruise missile, at which Harold Brown, U.S. secretary of defense, was present. The American press justly appraised this act as some sort of demonstration of U.S. military muscle, as a signal that the United States is ready to begin mass production of this most dangerous weapon. Currently in Congress and in Washington military circles there are heated arguments about production of the so-called MX mobile intercontinental missiles. They are not arguing about whether to make this new type of deadly weapon. That seems to be a foregone conclusion. The arguments are about the cost of the planned program, which threatens to run into many billions of dollars.

Neutron weapons have not been forgotten either, although President Carter stated formally that the plans for their production had been postponed. Washington has, in the final analysis, found a way out of the situation: It is preparing to give the Pentagon the green light to convert conventional nuclear warheads into neutron ones and to store them on U.S. territory until it becomes necessary to transfer these weapons to Western Europe to arm America's NATO partners.

The countries of the North Atlantic bloc are being drawn further and further into these dangerous military preparations by the United States. At the very time that the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament was working, the Washington meeting of NATO leaders approved long-term plans to further increase the arms race within the framework of this bloc.

[Matveyev] Thus we see that practical measures are already being drawn up to implement the decisions which were made at the May Washington NATO vespers service [vechernya], long-term programs for increasing the military strength of this aggressive military bloc. Last week in Brussels there was a conference of representatives of governments, legislatures, business circles and experts of the NATO member countries. The conference only discussed questions concerning the production of new weapons, the standardization of the NATO armies' combat equipment and exchanges of armed forces between the United States and its Western partners. In particular, according to American press reports, there is a plan for transferring, so to speak, over half the equipment of the U.S. Army for storage in Western Europe. General Haig, U.S. commander in chief of the NATO armed forces in Europe, took charge of the Brussels conference. The Washington POST headed an article about him; The Sheet Anchor of Western Europe. I do not know if this American paper intended a shade of irony in this headline, since, as the paper admits, the Western European states are apparently not enthusiastic over the decisions made by Washington. On the contrary, there is growing disquiet over the dangerous consequences of American military intoxication.

[Druzhinin] In order to realize that it is precisely the policy of the NATO military bloc which is holding back progress toward disarmament, one only has to compare the tasks and aims of the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament with the aims and tasks of NATO. The headlong arms race within NATO is still being incited by talk about the so-called Soviet military threat, though it is known that no such threat exists. Not even the most rabid of the Washington hawks can seriously prove that it does.

On the whole, it's clear that this broad acceleration of the arms race is one sign of the change of direction in Washington's foreign policy, toward a course that cannot possibly promote detente and the strengthening of Soviet-American relations.

One often hears it said that the tough line of the Washington administration stems from the internal political difficulties of the United States; that on the eve of the fall congressional elections, the White House has to reckon with both the supporters and the opponents of Soviet-American cooperation and so on. There's talk about the inconsistency and irresoluteness of the President himself and about a struggle for influence between his two main foreign policy assistants, Secretary of State Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski. The story is told that one senior official at the White House once said sarcastically: We don't know what our policy toward the Soviet Union will be next Wednesday.

U.S.-PRC Partnership

Well, of course, these internal factors can't be discounted. We cannot fail to realize that the circles in the United States that are opposed to cooperation with the Soviet Union are still strong; the President's indecision, wavering and inconsistency simply create a favorable atmosphere for their attempts to derail the process of detente. But we also cannot be blind to the fact that objectively, this irresolute, inconsistent course is leading, and has already led, to tension in American-Soviet relations. This course, with its emphasis on rivalry--military rivalry, moreover--between the Soviet Union and the United States, rather than on cooperation, may have serious consequences. Another thing important to note is this: In pursuing its new policy, Washington seeks, and is finding, partners who share its views--in effect, accomplices--namely, the openly anti-Soviet aggressive leadership in Peking.

[Matveyev] After the visit to Peking by Brzezinski, assistant to the President for national security affairs, a few details of the talks he had with the Chinese leaders appeared in the American press. Thus, on 23 June, the Washington POST published several such details. It emerges that Brzezinski's talks in Peking covered a wider range of issues than had at first been reported. The American visitor discussed with Hua Kuo-feng and other Chinese leaders joint measures in Rhodesia, Mozambique and Angola. What measures? In Rhodesia, Washington wants to cooperate with Peking in pushing through the Anglo-American plan for a settlement, which seeks to preserve intact the positions of the white racist minority. They discussed parallel actions by Washington and Peking to prevent Mozambique from supporting the liberation forces operating against the Rhodesian racist regime. The paper reported a particularly juicy detail of the union between Washington and Peking in connection with the situation in Angola: The Chinese leaders, according to the paper, listened approvingly to Brzezinski when he suggested that Peking should do in Angola what the U.S. Congress forbids the government to do, i.e., to strengthen the forces inside Angola that are waging war against the government of Agostinho Neto.

[Druzhinin] In light of the facts you've just quoted, can one speak of the creation of a proimperialist American-Chinese alliance? Or would such an alliance be premature at the present time? Are relations between the United States and the PRC built, not on stable factors, but on temporary factors of expediency?

[Matveyev] That, Aleksandr Nikolayevich, is a most intriguing question and, of course, a very important one as well. The future development of world events, and the nature of our country's relations with the United States depend a great deal on the answer to this question. The authoritative article on U.S. foreign policy recently published in our press contains a serious warning to those circles in Washington that would like to create such an alliance, or bloc, with Peking, based on anti-Soviet plans and calculations. On this, there can be no ambiguities. Such a turn of events would not only do irreparable damage to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, but would also strike a no less serious blow to Soviet-American relations generally and to the cause of world peace. The Peking leadership is openly and cynically following a policy of inciting international tension, to the point of trying to cause a collision between the Soviet Union and the United States, and between the Soviet Union and Western Europe.

Following the fateful behests of Mao and his successors, they see in the atomic mushroom clouds which would arise in the atmosphere over other countries, not a nightmare, but something presenting, in the view of these contemporary Savonarolas, a gratifying spectacle. Therefore, as far as the aspirations of this clique in Peking are concerned, it would be willing to form such an alliance with Washington, in the name of its great-power position.

[Druzhinin] I remember that the other day the U.S. paper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR called Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua the John Foster Dulles of Peking. John Foster Dulles, as you know, brought the United States almost to the brink of disaster as a result of his violently anticommunist policy. To a large extent, it was John Foster Dulles who was responsible for involving the American people in the bloody war against Vietnam.

[Matveyev] Washington would like to use the fierce anti-Soviet obsession of the Peking leaders for its own purposes, placing Peking's policy at the service of the specific plans and calculations of the United States, which include schemes to consolidate U.S. imperialist positions in certain countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Plans to use China in interests hostile to our country and other socialist countries are a shortsighted and dangerous policy, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said in his recent speech in Minsk; its authors may live to bitterly regret it. On the other hand, Peking would like to make the United States a tool of its expansionist designs; and in this sense, if we view the position realistically, there can be no doubt that it is Peking that is using American policy for its own ends, which represent a great threat to the state and national interests of the United States.

[Mikhaylov] Vikentiy Aleksandrovich, I think it's worth examining the question of how Western Europe feels about this prospect of an American alliance with Peking. All reports from Western Europe speak of the alarm that these plans are causing there; and responsible West European statesmen, such as West German Chancellor Schmidt, and British Foreign Secretary Owen, do not want this flirtation between Washington and Peking to cancel all that has been done, particularly in Europe, in the interests of detente and in the interests of establishing peaceful cooperation between states with different social systems. And it must be said that there is a strong desire in Western Europe for new, fine [dobry] deeds.

This is shown by the response to the new proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in Vienna at the exceedingly long, drawn out talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Officials in high positions in the FRG and Britain have welcomed those proposals; now it remains to be seen what the follow-up to these verbal acclamations will be. Washington's attempts to hold up examination of these proposals and its attempts to influence the West European governments in the same direction are a bad sign. This is being done under various, quite artificial pretexts, and direct misinformation is also being employed, alleging that the figures of the Warsaw Pact countries for their armed forces in central Europe are too low.

President Carter used such misinformation at his recent press conference. Methods of this sort do not demonstrate a wish to make headway at the Vienna talks, a wish which has been so convincingly demonstrated afresh by the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies.

[Druzhinin] Turning to Peking's policy, I would like to stress that Peking continues to incite tension with regard to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]. This is expressed in the loud, slanderous campaign, which has been mounted in China, about alleged oppression by the Vietnamese authorities of persons of Chinese nationality, who reside in the country and are citizens of Vietnam with equal rights.

[Mikhaylov] Recently the PRC Government itself admitted, to all intents and purposes, that the rumpus over so-called oppression of persons of Chinese nationality in Vietnam is only a pretext, while the reason for the hostile act by the PRC toward Vietnam is that Peking has long been dissatisfied with SRV policy. This is mentioned in the note to the PRC Government, which was sent by Hanoi on 30 May. The point is that in pursuing their chauvinist, great-power policy, the Peking leaders would like to dictate a course to other countries which is favorable to themselves. When such aspirations encounter a rebuff Peking is up in arms against such countries. This then is real and not imaginary hegemonism--the hegemonism being practised by Peking's pro-Maoist leadership, which does not conceal its malicious feelings toward the SRV's firm course, directed at affirming its sovereignty and the foundations of its independence and freedom.

Peking's hostile acts toward Vietnam are sharply condemned by the public of many countries and are condemned by governments adopting principled positions in the defense of the sovereign rights of states. At the same time the campaign of fabrications and slander against Vietnam unleased by the PRC was supported by--who do you think?--by Becher, one of the leaders of the FRG's revanchist and neonazi organizations. He sent a letter to Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, welcoming the actions against the SRV. The letter contained gross attacks on our country. It was timed to coincide with a gathering of revanchists, which took place a few days ago in Bonn. And thus the sworn enemies of peace in Europe are applauding the Peking leaders for their actions against the sovereignty and integrity of other countries. Such is the result of the malicious and dangerous hostile campaign which has been unleashed by the PRC against a neighboring socialist country whose heroic people, after so courageously repelling the intervention of the most powerful capitalist power, in now energetically engaged in healing the very grave wounds of that intervention. It is at this moment that the Peking leadership has resorted to a series of provocative acts against Vietnam. But Vietnam is not alone. Vietnam's course enjoys the support of true friends of the Vietnamese people.

U.S. African Policy

[Druzhinin] I think we shall return now to U.S. policy and how Washington is striving to give global character, so to speak, to its new foreign policy course. Indeed, an example of this new course is U.S. policy in Africa which as a result of the dangerous maneuvers of the United States and its NATO partners, has now been turned into an area of mounting international tension. I would like to ask Mikhail Aleksandrovich Mikhaylov to speak about this in more detail.

[Mikhaylov] Yes, tension continues to mount in Africa. This is a result of the interventionist and neocolonialist policy, which the United States and its NATO partners have adopted. The feverish efforts to disguise the imperialist conspiracy against the peoples of Africa by making deliberate lies about interference by socialist countries, proved futile. These lies were utterly and convincingly exposed in the Soviet Government statement. It is not mythical Soviet or Cuban soldiers but the mercenaries of the NATO countries and certain pro-Western African reactionary regimes, which are terrorizing the people of Zaire.

In the past week, Al-Ghasmmi, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, was dastardly killed. Almost at the very same time there was an attempt at a reactionary coup in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. ASH-SAH'B emphasizes that the conspiratorial forces are under the influence of the United States. There is mounting evidence that the most active role in Washington's African, or put more accurately, anti-African policy is being played by the intelligence bodies, especially the CIA. It has long had its sights on Africa. For a time it remained a secret, but eventually everything has surfaced.

Recently John Stockwell, a former CIA employee, wrote a book. He himself was involved in secret operations in Africa and in the book he cites irrefutable proof of U.S. interference in the affairs of Angola and its financing of the proimperialist National Front for the Liberation of Angola [UNITA]. The CIA has spent about $32 million in Angola from a special secret fund, which, in effect, enables the American administration to conduct minor wars abroad without the approval of Congress. Quite a lot of this money was handed to FNLA leader Holden Roberto and to Zairian leader Mobutu. Stockwell points out that, at the moment, 40 CIA sections and bases are operating in Africa. The activities of the CIA are constantly subjecting the world to ever greater danger. This is a shameful role for a great nation. By going on with secret games of this sort, Stockwell says in conclusion, we--that is, the United States--will inevitably end up losing.

Nevertheless, this warning is taking too long to reach the Washington corridors of power. That same Washington POST, which we have already mentioned and quoted, a few days ago carried an article entitled "Double Bookkeeping." The gist of the article is that on 4 May 1978, CIA Director Turner showed one of the senators a written plan to secretly supply American arms to proimperialist groups, for use against the legal government of Angola. According to Turner, this plan had been discussed in the National Security Council, the highest foreign policy-making group in the U.S. government. Six weeks later in Paris, on 14 June, Secretary of State Vance sanctioned a diametrically opposite plan for Angola. After obtaining approval from the White House and after conferring with West European partners, Vance authorized a high-ranking American diplomat to pay a visit to the Angolan capital of Luanda. The diplomat was McHenry, deputy U.S. representative in the UN Security Council. He carried out the mission he had been given, and has just made a trip to Luanda. This episode confirms once again that, whether Washington wants to or not, it still must reckon with the dominant trend in Africa and with the determination of the young African states to defend their freedom and independence, which was won at the price of a lengthy and selfless struggle. Nor can Washington ignore attitudes in the United States itself. As if shown by the results of the latest Harris public opinion poll, 62 percent of those questioned expressed opposition to the adminstration's African policy. These figures are most indicative.

[Druzhinin] As for the Soviet Union, it stands firmly for the just cause of the African peoples. As was pointed out in the recent Soviet Government statement, the interests of peace and Africa's development require the immediate ending of imperialist interference in the affairs of African countries and respect for their right to a free and independent existence and the maintenance of equal relations among all states in accordance with the principles and aims of the UN Charter.

With that, permit us to finish our talk today. Thank you, comrade listeners, for your attention. Till we meet again!

ILO GENERAL CONFERENCE SESSION YIELDS MIXED RESULTS

LD301515Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 Jun 78 p 3 LD

["Special Correspondent" Ye. Shulyukin dispatch: "Command of the Times"]

[Text] Geneva, 28 June--The 64th session of the ILO General Conference ended today in Geneva. The organization has come a long way. Reviewing its performance, many delegates attempted to measure the scale of the work carried out and to assess the contribution made by the ILO to the efforts of progressive mankind to insure lasting peace and social justice on earth.

The representatives of socialist and many developing countries, and trade union envoys, rating constructive ILO decisions positively, expressed the opinion that it has not exhausted all its possibilities. They submitted proposals whose implementation would enhance the prestige of the organization and make it even more efficient in implementing the tasks it has been given.

The attitude taken by conservative forces in the ILO was different. It is well known that the United States left the organization in November last year. Many ILO decisions dictated by the spirit of the times and in accordance with the interests of working people and those fighting for the national liberation of the peoples were not to their taste. They attempted intimidation through an ultimatum that they would remain if the organization would refrain from "politicizing" its activity. The threats were rejected. While leaving the ILO, the United States has not abandoned its hopes of deflecting the international organization from the right path by handing over the dirty work to its allies.

Many speakers correctly pointed out that in our times there can be no separation of political, economic and social questions. For instance the major problems discussed at the session were the struggle against apartheid, the admittance of the UN Namibia Council to the ILO and other matters. There were also attempts to declare these problems purely political and outside the competence of the ILO. But, as already reported, the general conference adopted important decisions on all these questions, despite the fierce opposition of reactionary circles. A special session condemned the policy of apartheid pursued by the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa. The UN Namibia Council, which will represent the people of that country until it gains full independence, was admitted to full ILO membership.

Thus, the overwhelming majority of the members of the organization decided to continue to increase its activity and seek the removal of the barriers still standing in its way.

That is why many delegations again raised the question of representation in the Administrative Council--the organization's supreme organ--in the intervals between general conferences. So far there has been no success in achieving fair geographic representation within the body. Not all trade union forces are fully represented there. Industrial leaders of the socialist countries, which produce 40 percent of world industrial output, are completely deprived of the opportunity to participate in the work of the Administrative Council. Obviously, the time is ripe to openly admit that several provisions defining the structure and methods of the organization's work have long conflicted with the demands of the struggle for social progress and for insuring the vital interests of working people, and to solve structural problems on a solid politico-legal basis, which takes into account a fair, proportionate distribution of seats in the elective organs of the ILO among geographic regions and socioeconomic systems.

The General Conference considered the argument that ILO activity should focus attention on key problems of the current situation of working people. The resolution submitted by representatives of working people of the USSR, Bulgaria and the GDR entitled "On the Right to Work and the Contribution of the ILO Toward the Practical Implementation of the Policy of Full Employment," which is aimed at insuring and defending the most vital needs of working people, was of great significance in this context. The raising of this question is timely and necessary. In recent years unemployment, particularly among youth, has been growing in all the nonsocialist countries. It was a rare speaker at the conference who could pass over this subject in silence. French Prime Minister Raymond Barre, an honorary guest at this session, and many government delegates from the Western countries recognized the menacing rise in unemployment and the inability of the Western countries' ruling circles to resolve this problem. The representatives of the working people raised the problem of employment particularly sharply.

As one delegate noted, "when the workers of the capitalist countries sneeze, the working people of the developing countries are already suffering from pneumonia." These words contain a terrible truth. If it is hard for the workers of the capitalist countries, then working people in the developing countries, which are being rapaciously plundered by the multinational monopolies, are in a completely intolerable position. As the discussion at the conference showed, the giant capitalist concerns are holding up the economic development of the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America, are supporting racist and antidemocratic regimes in these regions and are the inspirers of the policy of apartheid and racism. That is why some delegates have suggested that the policy of the multinational monopolies be discussed in the ILO in the future.

The conference performed a definite amount of work in verifying the ILO countries' fulfillment of ratified conventions and condemned the violation of trade union freedoms and the working people's rights in countries like Chile and Uruguay. A group of working people unanimously demanded that the henchmen of Pinochet's fascist regime be stripped of their powers and that the United Trade Union Center of Chilean Working People be given the opportunity to represent the Chilean working people in the ILO. The majority of conference delegates supported this demand, but as a result of maneuvers by the reactionary forces, it did not obtain the necessary quorum at the voting.

The conference examined a number of international documents. Conventions were adopted concerning organs regulating servants. Documents on the working conditions of dockers and road transportation workers were also discussed.

During the preparation of these documents, as in all the conference's work, the positive influence of the socialist countries was felt. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have accumulated rich experience in resolving problems of labor and social development and this experience is becoming one of the ILO's main reserves. The delegates listened with great interest to the speeches by the Soviet representatives who described the new USSR Constituion and the profound socioeconomic transformations in the country.

In the period of the work of the ILO General Conference, a meeting of members of the ILO Administrative Council from the group of European working people was held. It discussed questions of the further preparation of the third European trade union conference, which will be held next year with the ILO's technical assistance.

The defense of the working people's rights and interests is inseparable from the efforts of all mankind to intensify the process of the relaxation of international tension and strengthen the cause of peace. The ILO cannot stand aloof from the noble battle for the future of the world.

UNITED STATES

GROMYKO, VANCE TO MEET IN GENEVA 12-13 JUL

LD301514Y Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 30, TASS--The USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance are to meet in Geneva on July 12-13. They will continue discussing issues in connection with the preparation of a new treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms and other issues of mutual interest for the USSR and the USA, it is reported here.

ARBATOV REFUTES CLAIM OF SOVIET, CUBAN ACTIONS IN AFRICA

LD020636Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Text] And now we have comment from Dr Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Institute of USA and Canada Studies. It is about claims in the United States that the Soviet Union and Cuba are interfering in the affairs of African countries:

This issue is based on total fantasy and can't be backed up by any facts, says Dr Arbatov. The Soviet Union heard about the events in Zaire from Western news agencies. There are no Soviet or Cuban citizens in any capacity in Shaba. But the American opponents of relaxing tension, in their attempts to justify their slander, are making more and more claims that are sometimes just absurd. For instance, they have even said that Cuba should have stopped the Katanga rebels from invading Shaba, and because Cuba didn't, they accused it of having violated some kind of rules in the effort to relax international tension and having backed down on its obligations. But Cuba has made no much obligations, and what's more if it had interfered it would have no doubt been the kind of interference that would have been desirable for the West. [sentence as heard]

The events in Angola and Ethiopia were also crudely distorted. I must say though that many people in the United States do express concern over what happened in Angola and Ethiopia. But this concern can be regarded as justified, depending on what the United States wants. If the United States prefers that Angola be run by South African racists with CIA aid, then of course it had every reason to be concerned. The situation there was certainly heading towrds such a conclusion. In the heat of the events, South African troops were at the gates of Angola's capital, Luanda, and it is public knowledge that the CIA took part in operations against Angola's freedom fighters.

In Ethiopia, too, if the United States preferred to see one of Africa's most ancient countries dismembered or in general wiped off the map, then of course it's understandable why the United States was so upset. But it's not at all necessary for the African countries or any country in the world to share these aims. All the noise about the Soviet Union and Cuba giving aid to Angola and Ethiopia to rebuff foreign intervention was completely unfounded. This aid was rendered at the request of a legitimate government and was in accordance with international law and the United Nations Charter. Furthermore, this propaganda campaign hides the fact that there are many truly difficult problems in Africa, involving the development of statehood in these young nations, their economic, social and cultural development and the efforts to overcome colonial survivals, and there are the explosive problems in Rhodesia, South Africa and Namibia. If the American leaders, who talk about Soviet-Cuban interference in Africa, would use just part of their energy to help solve the real problems in Africa they could no doubt do much to prevent very many serious and negative events on this long-suffering continent.

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO UNDERMINE DETENTE WILL NOT SUCCEED

LD020724Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] In a recent interview, former state secretary Henry Kissinger asserted that Soviet-American relations were in stagnation because, you see, the Soviet Union hasn't decided whether it wanted an easing of tension or expansion. Under expansion, the former state secretary means recent events in Africa. Dr Kissinger's allegation has caused me to explain today what the Soviet Union regards as easing tension since one gets the impression that Washington puts into this concept quite a different content than what the Soviet leaders and incidentally Henry Kissinger himself did when, at the beginning of the 1970's, a turn was made from confrontation to an easing of international tension.

Frankly speaking, I'm quite sure that Mr Kissinger is clearly resorting to deception when he tries to pretend he is not acquainted with the interpretation of the process of easing tension envisaged when he was U.S. secretary of state.

When Zbigniew Brzezinski claims that the Soviet Union is violating an unwritten code of detente, it's easy to see why he makes this claim. All the actions of the current presidential adviser on national security are aimed at undermining the process of easing tension. But Henry Kissinger played a considerable role in bringing about America's renunciation of the threadbare dogmas of cold war and his position is clearly insincere. The process of easing international tensions, as we here see it, doesn't mean finalizing the existing status quo in the world today. Never, and under no circumstances, has the Soviet Union undertaken commitments not to support the national liberation movements directed against all forms of present day colonialism. It just couldn't do so.

Assertions are being made of what's described as Soviet expansion, but where is such a thing seen? In the fact that this country gave assistance to Angola at the request of her legitimate representatives, who had asked for help in the struggle against the South African and other racists? Or in the fact that the Soviet Union, at the request of the legitimate Ethiopian Government, gave that nation assistance and support in the struggle against the foreign aggressor who violated Ethiopia's recognized borders? Contrast this to the actions of Washington, who in one case actually supported the racists and colonialists trying to deprive the people of Angola of their right to independence and, on the other hand, took the side of the aggressor who invaded another country's territory. How can such actions be qualified?

The Soviet Government in its recent statement has reaffirmed that this country, by helping the African peoples in their struggle for independence, doesn't seek any advantages for itself. It is not trying to impose its policy on them, doesn't aspire to exploit their natural wealth and doesn't interfere in their home affairs. That can hardly be said about American policies. It's self-apparent that Washington has interfered in Zaire's affairs under the cover of allegations about Cuban-Soviet interference and is using American interference for the aim of preserving in monopoly hands the vast riches that have for years been exploited by Belgian, French and American companies. That's American not Soviet expansionism.

It's impossible to halt a historic process. Changes are taking place in the world not because of someone's (?skill) or good will but in view of the objective course of the historic process. The collapse of imperialism's colonial system is one of the manifestations of that process and many failures of American foreign policy in recent years are the result of attempts to ignore the objective course of history.

In these conditions it's naive to say the least to expect that the Soviet Union, the world's first socialist state, would abandon the basic principles of its foreign policy and be a passive onlooker while the present-day colonialists attempted to undermine the independence of the young African countries and indulge in their economic plunder.

There was no talk about the Soviet Union abandoning its basic principles when the first steps were made signifying a turn towards better Soviet-American relations and the international process of easing tension. Dr Kissinger knows all that better than anybody else. Zbigniew Brzezinski, despite all his rhetoric and love for sophisticated formulas, never explained what he had in mind under an unwritten code of detente, where that code was drawn up and by whom. Now, if he claims there is a code envisaging this country's agreement with any forms of interference in its internal affairs and imposing the American interpretation of the concept of democracy, then he is making a clearcut falsification of things. When the turn was implemented from confrontation to an easing of tension nobody contended that it meant that the Soviet Union or America should renunciate their respective ideologies, ways of life, laws. The issue concerned something quite different--the easing of tension is a political process aimed at sparing mankind from the threat of nuclear holocaust, easing the terrific burden of the arms race and doing away with it altogether and at ending the political and propagandist cold war.

The Soviet Union, the United States and all other nations are equally interested in achieving those goals. The cardinal change in the correlation of forces in the world and the emergence of military strategic equilibrium between the United States and the Soviet Union forced the men in Washington in the early 1970's to abandon their claims to world leadership so typical for American policies in the first post-war decades. The policy of easing international tension has in no way been a Soviet gift to the United States or an American gift to the Soviet Union. That policy merely reflects the realities of the present-day world and is in the basic interests of both the American and Soviet peoples.

It would be politically naive to interpret the process of easing international tensions as one that presupposes the Soviet Union's renunciation of its ideology and the basic principles of its foreign policy. Where we disagree we disagree. The policy of easing tension implies focusing attention on areas where the interests of our two countries coincide. However, judging from developments, the issue is not naivete but the attempts to invent, post scriptum, a certain unwritten code putting the United States in a more advantageous position, giving it the opportunity to, unhindered, fight against the national liberation movements and requiring that the Soviet Union abandon its ideology. (?For) it's precisely this aim that the men in Washington pursued in the cold war years. The American leadership was unable to achieve its goal and suffered serious defeat, in particular in Vietnam where an attempt was made to halt the objective course of historical development. The men in Washington then were able to draw the correct conclusions out of all that.

But what's changed since, one may ask. Did America achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union? Has the course of events changed in the world? And do the peoples of the developing countries desire to return to colonialist times? Nothing of the kind. So then on what grounds are the attempts being made now to confront the Soviet Union and the world with a version of the process of relaxing tension that has nothing in common with actual tension relaxation?

The Soviet Union, estimating certain steps made by Washington lately, has stated that we here don't intend to be present at the funeral of the tension-easing process. What's more, we are certain that nobody will be able to bury that process for the simple reason that it's based on the objective law of development in the present-day world. No so-called unwritten codes of detente concocted in certain places can halt the development of that process.

PIPER, WHITNEY CASE DOES NOT INVOLVE U.S.-USSR RELATIONS

LD0100327 Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Vladimir Pozner commentary]

[Text] The serving of court summons on Mr Craig Whitney of the New York TIMES and Mr Harold Piper of the Baltimore SUN, both Moscow correspondents of those papers, seems to be the biggest thing since Lindbergh's solo flight in the Spirit of St Louis. Editorials and news bulletins tidal-wave high have come sweeping down on the U.S. television, radio and newspaper audience. The message has been so far at least that Piper and Whitney are the first victims of the deterioration of Soviet-American relations.

Allow me to disagree, [illegible] me also to invite you on a short retrospective trip to a few months ago, if only [illegible] it is best to go to the roots of a thing so as to understand its fruit. Several weeks ago U.S. newspapers, among them the New York TIMES and Baltimore SUN, were making a martyr out of one Zviad Gamsakhurdia, the son of a famous Soviet Georgia writer, a translator of poetry and a man of letters in his own right, who had been accused of slandering his country and disseminating anti-Soviet propaganda. According to the U.S. press, Gamsakhurdia had done nothing of the sort. He was a true blue fighter for freedom, for human rights, and he had nothing, absolutely nothing to do with any foreign sources that allegedly furnished him with anti-Soviet literature. The TIMES and the SUN were among the most vociferous of Gamsakhurdia's supporters. This continued for weeks, even months. Then came the trial, and Gamsakhurdia made a statement that was used in a national telecast. He admitted his guilt, admitted he had lied about his country and slandered it, even asked that his father's name be kept out of the sordid affair. In other words, Gamsakhurdia kind of pulled the chair out from under those who had been making him a hero and a paragon of integrity. At the same time he gave the lie to all those publications.

Well after that, most U.S. newspapers that had handled the Gamsakhurdia affair prior to his statement, like their news item gem, kind of dropped it. Obviously, there were quite a few red faces. Probably, there was some reader reaction as to what kind of so-called objective information the papers were spreading.

The New York TIMES and the Baltimore SUN felt insulted, felt they had been taken for a ride, or so I suppose. Then again, maybe the home office was very unhappy and requested its Moscow correspondents to prove they had been right and Gamsakhurdia's statement was a lie, or else.

But be that as it may, Piper and Whitney hinted that the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio had falsified that statement, had doctored the tape. The State Committee is now suing them for libel. This has nothing to do with U.S.-Soviet relations. It has to do with responsibility that journalists are supposed to have when they report to their audience. Piper and Whitney don't represent all American journalists any more than the New York TIMES and the Baltimore SUN represent America, and there is no reason why those two publications and their onstaff writers should not be held responsible for intentially lying to their audience and slandering another organization along the way. Such at least is my feeling.

Retractions Sought

LD0106097 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] In "Vantage Point," Boris Belitskiy today speaks of the charges brought against two American newspaper correspondents in Moscow:

I am, of course, well aware of the sub judice rule, and have great respect for it. Accordingly, I have not the least intention of either anticipating or in any way trying to influence the decision of the Moscow City Court next week in the case of Soviet Television and Radio versus Mr Craig Whitney or the New York TIMES and Mr Harold Piper of the Baltimore SUN. It will be for the court and the court alone to rule in favor of the plantiff or in favor of the defendants. Nevertheless, there is nothing in the law to prevent me from stating the facts of the case and explaining the reason why Soviet television has been compelled to take this matter to court.

In their dispatches to their respective papers--and some of these dispatches have also appeared in a newspaper widely read in Britain--these two correspondents have suggested that an interview shown nationally on Soviet television was doctored. Now we all know, unfortunately, that doctoring tapes has been practiced in the United States at the highest level. But surely even that is hardly a mitigating circumstance which would allow American correspondents to attribute the same practice to others without a shred of evidence. Certainly, in my 30-odd years at Radio Moscow I have never once heard of this technique being practiced here. I can therefore well understand the deep resentment and injury felt by my television colleagues, whose professional honor and dignity have been maligned by such a charge.

As you know only too well, in Britain libel actions are brought for far less serious indiscretions. So, in full accordance with Article 7 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation, one of my television colleagues, the head of the program concerned, has instituted legal proceedings against Messrs Whitney and Piper. It has been explained to these gentlemen that they are fully entitled to hire Soviet lawyers. They may also call any witnesses they wish. What is more, the date of the hearing has been moved from 4 July to 5 July, in deference to the American national holiday.

Soviet law concerning libel allows anyone who feels he has been unfairly maligned to bring such an action, asking for a retraction of the libelous statement. And that is eactly what my colleagues at Soviet Television have done. I am sure you will all agree that all this is only fair by any standards, including Anglo-Saxon law. Anglo-Saxon law, I see from my reference books, recognizes in every man the right to have his reputation unassailed by false and defamatory imputation. It further states that such imputation, if conveyed by written or printed word, is called libel and under Anglo-Saxon law it is immaterial whether the defamatory imputation is conveyed by words of assertion or suggestion.

Anglo-Saxon law on all this being so explicit, I can't help wondering why some Western papers have so vigorously taken up the cudgels for Messrs Whitney and piper.

GROMYKO RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR TOON FOR DISCUSSION

LD031020Y Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 3, TASS--Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has received U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union Malcolm Toon at his request today. During the meeting they discussed some issues of bilateral Soviet-American relations.

PRESIDENT REPEATS ANNAPOLIS THEMES AT JCS CEREMONY

LD011454Y Moscow TASS in English 1441 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Washington, July 1, TASS--U.S. President Jimmy Carter has spoken at a ceremony of swearing in General David C. Jones as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Lew Allen as chief of staff of the Air Force, and Admiral Thomas B. Hayward, chief of naval operations.

The President reiterated the theses he recently mentioned in his speech in Annapolis that the United States is "eager to cooperate with the Soviet Union or any other potential adversary". "We are willing to compete, when necessary," he said. "We will never permit our nation to be weak militarily, which guarantees us we can be strong in every other aspect of life."

Carter's statement, observers believe, is intended for the rank-and-file Americans, and should demonstrate to them the government's "firmness" and "toughness".

The President urged consolidation of the NATO's military might. At the recent session of the NATO Council in Washington the United States is known to have imposed upon its allies an obligation to increase military expenses by an annual 3 per cent and to accelerate military integration. The United States is now pressing that the West European countries should speedily implement the decisions taken.

Jimmy Carter asserted that there was "now challenge on the southern flank of NATO" and in this connection he mentioned the intention "to remove the problems with Turkey, to remove the arms embargo against that country."

CARTER REMARKS ON DOMESTIC PROBLEMS, MIDDLE EAST

LD021846Y Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 2 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Washington, July 2, TASS--President James Carter has given an interview to editors of provincial newspapers which was mainly devoted to internal problems of the United States. The President said that a steady growth of inflation had become the country's political problem number one. A large rise in prices of food products is one of the most important reasons of the aggravated problem of inflation, he said. James Carter pointed out that he had been discouraged by the inflation pressure.

In this connection, the President urged the Americans to control and restrain expenditures, i.e., above all, to give up demands of a rise in wages, and to make other "sacrifices", as he said, for the sake of struggle against inflation, which will be rather long, slow and difficult. There will be disappointments and griefs on this way, the President noted.

James Carter pointed to deterioration of relations between the executive and legislative power in the United States. The cause of a particular concern of the recent weeks, months and even years, he said, is that the Congress has been increasingly taking upon itself the role of administration. The President said the hope was that such a situation would be changed.

Touching upon the Middle Eastern crisis, James Carter said that in the course of the current visit of Vice President W. Mondale in the Middle East, some symbolic actions will be taken to demonstrate to Israel that the U.S. allegiance to the idea of defending its security is unshakable. The President did not make any reservations that this so-called support of security does not include support for continued Israeli occupation of Arab lands.

The President made it clear that the United States would be working towards resumption of separate Egypt-Israel negotiations through advancing "compromise proposals".

James Carter mentioned a possibility of resuming the Geneva peace conference on the Middle East, but emphasized that this conference is a position for retreat, if the United States is unable to attain success as a mediatory in Egyptian-Israeli negotiations.

In the light of this, James Carter's characteristic of the Geneva conference as the main framework for attempts of attaining peace sounded purely rhetorically, and could not conceal Washington's down-right desire to continue spurring Cairo and Tel Aviv towards striking separate deals to the detriment of the interests of Syria, Jordan, the Arab people of Palestine and other interested sides.

U.S. MILITARY AID TO CHINA ENDANGERS WORLD SECURITY

LD301949Y Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington, June 30, TASS--A delegation of the U.S. Congress has left by air for China. Addressing a press conference, Lester Wolff, leader of the delegation and member of the U.S. House of Representatives, went out of his way to convince public opinion that the visit was allegedly being made exclusively within the frameworks of the American effort to normalize relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China. He stressed that the trip would contribute to the strengthening of peace in Asia, and "has nothing to do" with attempts to "play the Chinese card" against the USSR. However, his further pronouncements, in the opinion of observers, leave no doubt that the congressmen's mission transcends by far the limits of the officially announced purposes. Wolff was compelled to admit that the members of the delegation had received special instructions from White House and CIA officials. They also had a meeting with Z. Brzezinski, the President's assistant for national security affairs.

En route to China the delegation will make a two-day stop-over in Honolulu, where it will have additional detailed consultations with the command of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific area. The provocative nature of the visit became clear when Wolff admitted that after its talks in Peking with "high-placed officials" the delegation would proceed to an area on the Chinese-Soviet border.

Commentators draw attention to Washington's stepped up attempts to use the "Chinese card" against the Soviet Union in its global gamble. The New York TIMES points today to the shortsightedness of such efforts, to the danger which an alignment with China on an anti-Soviet basis constitutes to the cause of peace, to the national interests of the United States proper.

The newspaper says editorially that every time the Soviet-American relations deteriorate, the U.S. presidents are tempted to use this trump card. But it would be wise not to succumb to this temptation.

The newspaper notes that some problems of the Soviet-American relations, such, for instance, as the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks are questions of life or death for all countries. The newspaper stresses that the American interests, linked with China, do not have such a significance.

Recalling of the forthcoming trip to China of an American scientific-technical delegation, discussion of plans to sell Peking certain types of technology, including electronic equipment, which might be used for military purposes, the New York TIMES stresses that the United States does not stand to gain anything, but will lose much if it helps China to acquire a substantial offensive potential. The newspaper says that it is one thing to help China in her economic development, and an absolutely different thing to strengthen China as an adversary of the Soviet Union. This can hardly promote security in Asia, let alone world security.

The newspaper says in conclusion that the attempts to play the "Chinese card" will most likely aggravate the relations with Moscow, and in a way that will by no means promote the American interests.

NSC OFFICIALS EXTEND COLD WAR ATTITUDE TO TRADE ISSUES

LD302106Y Moscow TASS in English 2022 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 30, TASS--TASS commentator Oleg Anichkin writes: It is well-known that in its trade and economic relations with the United States the Soviet Union seeks no privileges from the USA. Trade can successfully develop only on foundations of reciprocal advantage without any discrimination at all. The development of trade relations is necessary from the political viewpoint, too. For it is a fact that economic cooperation and strengthening peace are inter-related things. The development of trade and economic ties can promote considerably peaceful cooperation among states.

American statesmen have repeatedly come out in favour of developing trade between the United States and the Soviet Union. Quite recently such sentiments were voiced by Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps and Secretary for the Treasury Michael Bluementhal. President James Carter also drew attention to this aspect of Soviet-American relations. At his latest press conference, for example, he stated the desire of the U.S. to compete peacefully, and expressed the wish to expand trade.

And still, when it is asked why Soviet-American trade is marking time, members of the administration frequently refer to obstacles created by the Congress and its discriminatory trade law adopted a few years ago.

But is it the Congress alone? This question comes to mind after the publication in the American press of information, according to which American officials from the National Security Council, concerned with concrete questions of Soviet-American Relations, in fact prevent the expansion of Soviet-American trade. According to the Washington POST, Samuel Huntington, a high-ranking official of the council, which is headed by Brzezinski, recently came out for using trade as a means of affecting the Soviet Union's policy.

Addressing businessmen and scientists, this official called for bringing pressure to bear on the Soviet Union, for a revision of regulations concerning the granting of permits to American companies trading with the Soviet Union. In explanation, he maintained that the flow of trade between the two countries may be suspended and resumed depending on the Russians' readiness to cooperate with the USA in most diverse fields, including the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. Perhaps Huntington was voicing his personal opinion, yet the Washington POST assures that his listeners regarded the speech as expressing the stand of the administration.

The New York TIMES, too, writes about attempts to use trade as a lever for pressuring the Soviet Union. Reporting that White House officials, again from the same National Security Council, are trying to obstruct the granting to the Dresser Industries Incorporated company licenses for delivery of equipment to the USSR.

In a word, it is absolutely clear that the least concern in this case is shown for equal and mutually profitable cooperation and development of trade, but rather for the policy of discrimination and diktat, i.e. conditions on which no normal trade and economic relations can be built.

Press reports make it also clear that the United States seeks to pressure its West European allies to prevent them from developing trade with the Soviet Union.

It has been learned that Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs George West held a conference in London of American West-European ambassadors, urging the need for a common line in regard to the socialist states. He wanted West European states to clear their economic deals with the Soviet Union with the United States.

A natural question arises in this connection: How can the remarks by U.S. statesmen in favour of expanding trade with the Soviet Union be reconciled with attempts to frustrate its development and use trade as a means of pressuring for political advantages?

They should know in the United States that development of normal trade relations between the two countries is only possible on the basis of complete equality, without any discrinination. How can it be that real facts of life failed to convince Washington that a cold war in trade is by no means any better than in politics? It is the interests of the United States itself, that suffer from this first of all.

AMERICAN FIRMS ENGAGE IN ILLEGAL OIL PRICE MACHINATIONS

LD011225Y Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Washington, July 1, TASS--American monopolies do not stop at down-right forgery and violation of laws to multiply their profits. Two big monopolies Getty Oil and Shell have been caught in unseemly machinations in prices of the extracted oil.

As was stated by the U.S. Department of Energy, which carried out a special investigation, the Getty Oil Company, since October 1973 to July 1976, illegally overpriced its oil, getting profits of 47 million dollars. The oil company's "trick" was simple, but effective. The company sold the oil, extracted at an "old" deposits (prices of such oil are "frozen" in accordance with the American act of 1973) as oil produced by a "new" deposit, which is exempt from governmental control and, therefore, is higher in price. The company thus gained much on this difference in prices.

The Shell Company used a different method. The company "erroneously" overstated the expenses on oil production at a number of its diposits from September 1973 to November 1974 and thereby "got the right" to increase retail prices of its oil. The simple trick brought monopolists 12.6 million dollars of superprofits. In both cases it was the American consumer who had to pay for the oil corporations' machinations.

But the swidlers will not be punished. The corporations must submit their explanations within a certain period of time. They will be in for a small fine, if only the Department of Energy considers these explanations "unconvincing" or "unsatisfactory".

LATE REPORT: NEW DATE FOR U.S. CORRESPONDENTS CASE

LD031613Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1550 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 3 July, TASS--A TASS correspondent has learned that the Moscow City Court has taken into account the wishes expressed earlier by the U.S. Baltimore SUN correspondent Piper and the New York TIMES correspondent Whitney, against whom the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting has brought a civil suit for slander, and has postponed the judicial proceedings to a later date. Examination of the Piper and Whitney case has been set for 18 July 1978.

PRC PROTRACTION OF TALKS 'CRUDE INTRUSION' OF SRV

LD302348Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1715 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

["Peking: What Are They Trying to Achieve?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--TASS observer Askold Biryukov writes:

Reports from Hanoi indicate that the Chinese side is determined to prolong the talks on questions relating to the evacuation of people of Chinese nationality who have expressed a wish to leave Vietnam for China. After quickly dispatching its ships to Vietnam to evacuate these people, Peking is now delaying these operations. Chinese representatives at the talks have refused to discuss concrete proposals issued by the Vietnamese side, as well as measures relating to the docking of these vessels in ports in Vietnam and the procedure for embarking these people. Instead, they are distorting the policy adopted by Peking, which cannot be characterized in any other way than as a crude intrusion on the sovereignty of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Now, when Chinese ships are anchored in the channels off Vietnam, the Peking representatives are trying to force the Vietnamese side to agree with their arguments on the events, including accepting the fact that the Chinese ships have arrived not primarily to gather the Chinese who wish to leave the SRV, but only those "emigrants" who have seemingly "suffered from terror" by the Vietnamese authorities, i.e., victims of persecution and repression in Vietnam. They are also demanding the right to compile their own lists of emigrants to segregate them for embarkation "group by group" and to obtain unlimited berthing for Chinese ships in SRV ports.

The attitude taken by the Peking representatives at the talks in Hanoi is a clear example of the PRC's superpower policies. It must be viewed as clear interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state, an attempt to dictate its will to the SRV. Peking, as in the past, is demonstrating a hegemonistic approach to the resolution of interstate problems. This is proved by the prolonged talks that its emissaries conducted with other Asian countries on previous occasions.

As the current talks in Hanoi show, the speculation by Peking concerning the question of people of Chinese nationality quite clearly unmasks the ostensible concern of the Chinese leaders for the Overseas Chinese. The slogar concerning the defense of Hua Chiao is obviously being utilized by them with quite obvious hegemonistic aims. It is not accidental that the attitude and actions of Peking with respect to people of Chinese nationality in the SRV has already evoked serious concern in Southeast Asia. These states believe that the policy of Peking toward the SRV is creating a dangerous precedent for interference in the internal affairs of other states containing large Chinese communities. This precedent is fraught with the danger of seriously destablizing the situation in that region, and it threatens the region's peace and security.

ORIGINAL ORIENTATION OF CCP PERVERTED BY MAOIST POLICIES

OW011711Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 30 Jun 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] A meeting was held in Shanghai on 1 July 1921 to mark the founding of the CCP. The documents of the meeting show that the party's aim was to establish a dictatorship of the proletariat and then launch a struggle to build socialism and defend communism. Since then, the CCP has come a long and difficult way.

The Communist Internationale and the Soviet Communist Party members provided necessary technical help to the Chinese revolutionaries, helped them organize the first Marxist group, and then united them into a political party on the basis of proletarian Marxist-Leninist ideology. They also provided great help to the Chinese revolutionaries in mastering Marxist-Leninist theory and studying Lenin's experience in running the Bolshevik Party.

Mao Tse-tung's hack historians attempted to put his political history on an equal footing with the history of the CCP. From the very beginning Mao Tse-tung attempted to transform the CCP into his own party and eliminted the internationalist force in the party because this force had prevented him from adopting his own antipopular policy. In this connection, it is significant to note that he initiated a 4-year rectification camapign before the founding of the PRC. It was a despicable, cruel antiparty campaign aimed at smashing the healthy forces within the party. It is essential that this rectification campaign be seen as a rehearsal for the first Cultural Revolution. The Cultural Revolution completely smashed the organization of the CCP and turned it into a party of Chairman Mao.

In September 1966, in the early period of the first Cultural Revolution, Mao's obedient henchman Lin Piao inherited Mao's concept, saying that "the principal motive of the current movement is to attack those authorities who are taking the capitalist road within the party. 'Bombard the headquarters' means a blow at another small group of capitalist roaders. This plainly explains Mao's notorious big-character poster "bombard the headquarters.

Thousands of party members were branded as capitalist roaders. This brand was created by Mao Tse-tung. In fact, any road which did not correspond with the policy of the Cultural Revolution advocates was regarded as a capitalist road. Mao Tse-tung attempted to use this to incite the masses' hatred against his opponents. His shock force, the Red Guards and rebels, used unprecedentedly cruel means to smash the party and attack long-tested veteran cadres. For example, his shock force occupied the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, destroyed offices and smashed windows and then went to the roof of the building to throw stones at the masses who were gathering in front to protest the Red Guards' frenzied actions. During the same period, Red Guards also seized (Wan Hsiao-cheng), secretary of the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee and Mayor of Tientsin, and brought him to a mass meeting and made him stand in the hot sun for hours without a hat and without water. He died on the second day. Countless such acts took place during that period.

The Peking propaganda machine carries articles on 1 July every year to mark the anniversary of the party's founding, and at the same time deliberately puts the past revolutionary CCP on an equal footing with the organization established after 1966 and which has also been called a communist party. What the Chinese people and their real friends celebrate on 1 July is not the organization established by Mao Tse-tung. This organization will continue to degenerate until the Peking leaders stop following his policy, which has long been bankrupt.

BREZHNEV DECORATES JARUZELSKI, NOTES SPACE COOPERATION

LD301134Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the Red Banner Order in the Kremlin today to Army General Jaruzelski, member of the Polish United Workers' Party [PZPR] Central Committee Politburo and Poland's minister of national defense.

Present at the aware presentation were Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces and first deputy USSR minister of defense; Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact and first deputy USSR minister of defense; Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; Sokolov, first deputy USSR minister of defense, and Blatov, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Also present here were Urbanowicz, first deputy minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic; Sawczuk, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Army; Nowak, deputy minister of Poland's national defense; Olszewski, Poland's ambassador to the USSR, and other Polish comrades.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev spoke during the award presentation. He said:

[Announcer--read] Dear comrades: We have long known our respected guest--member of the PZPR central committee Politburo and minister of national defense of People's Poland--Wojciech Jaruzelski. But today's meeting is a special one. For military services in the joint struggle during World War II and his great contribution to the cause of strengthening the fighting cooperation between the Armed Forces of the USSR and the Polish People's Republic in the post-war period, our guest has been awarded the Red Banner Order.

Comrade Jaruzelski has proved that--as a communist--being a patriot means also, to be sure, being an internationalist. Platoon commander Jaruzelski confirmed his loyalty to this conviction through his military labor by fighting shoulder to shoulder with Soviet soldiers against fascism. Now Army General Jaruzelski, implementing the policy of the PZPR, is actively participating in collective efforts to strengthen the Warsaw Pact, which is a reliable shield for the socialist community. Soviet people value all this in a worthy manner.

Recently, we received Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, in Moscow. We agreed on new, considerable steps to deepen the cooperation between our parties and countries in all spheres. Now, we can see how its horizons are expanding. I have in mind, first and foremost, the fact that a new international socialist crew, which includes the glorious son of people's Poland--Miroslaw Hermaszewski--is now operating in a friendly manner in space.

This new space expedition is further evidence of the strength and creative possibilities of socialism and is another important landmark in mankind's discovery of terrestrial and celestial secrets.

In presenting the honorable award, I wish to congratulate you, dear Comrade Jaruzelski, from the bottom of my heart. I wish you good health and further fruitful work for the well-being of socialist Poland and for the well-being of the inviolable Soviet-Polish friendship.

Comrade Jaruzelski replied that as a communist and solider of the Polish People's Army he fully understood and highly valued the great combat and international significance of the award presented to him. It is, Comrade Jaruzelski said, an exceptional encouragement that this order was presented by your comrade general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, comrade marshal of the Soviet Union. Comrade Jaruzelski assured Comrade Brezhnev that the Polish Army, loyally serving its people, fulfilling the tasks established by the PZPR, its Central Committee and Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee, would continue to deepen and strengthen its fraternal links with the Soviet Army, contribute to the defense might of the socialist community, and jointly and persistently defend peace. Those present cordially congratulated Comrade Jaruzelski on the Soviet Union's high award and wished him further success in his fruitful activity for the sake of strengthening the combat cooperation between the Armed Forces of the USSR and the Polish People's Republic.

Soviet-Polish Space Cooperation

LD3013211 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[TASS repor': "Notable Event"]

[Text] The head of the Polish military delegation, W. Jaruzelski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish national defense minister, made a statement to TASS and the POLISH PRESS AGENCY at the spacedrome in connection with the flight of the Soviet Soyuz-30 spacecraft with a Soviet-Polish crew on board. He said:

"We are witnessing a notable event. From this world-renowned place, from the Baykonur Spacedrome, an international crew, the first Soviet-Polish crew, has just been launched into near-earth orbit. It carries with it our best wishes and heartfelt feelings. It has been given the great honor of making its contribution to the study and use of space, one of the factors in the creation of a new era of civilization. At the same time, in fulfilling this mission, it represents the socialist community, displays peaceful intentions, and shows an example of heroic labor for the benefit of all mankind.

"This joint flight is continuing the pioneering path of Soviet scientists and designers, industrial leaders and workers, and Soviet conquerors of space. In this connection, I would like to convey to them on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the Polish leadership and Comrade Edward Gierek personally, sincere congratulations and heartfelt thanks. Their successes are a confirmation of the humane essence of socialism, a testimony to the inexhaustible powers which are produced by the combination of the potential of human intelligence with the advantages of our system, of a highly idealistic, progressive human personality with the most advanced equipment. These are precisely the aims that are being served increasingly effectively by cooperation between the socialist states, enriched also by the impelementation of the joint Intercosmos program. We see in it a particularly valuable new expression of internationalism under current conditions, and the prospect for the accelerated economic and technical development of our countries and the flourishing of our peoples.

"We are deeply convinced, with a sense of partriotic pride, that the first Pole, a communist and solider, to participate in the implementation of this imposing space program will fulfill this particularly crucial task. For us this event is all the more notable in that it is taking place on the eve of the holiday of Poland's rebirth, on the 35th anniversary of the Polish Army. We see in this an imposing symbol of Polish-Soviet friendship that was born and strengthened in the joint struggle for our freedom and that continues to reliably serve the common cause of peace and socialism."

Jaruzelski Departs USSR

LD010408Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The Polish military delegation headed by Army General Jaruzelski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish minister of national defense, today left Moscow for home. It has been paying an official friendly visit to our country at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committeee Politburo and USSR defense minister.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by Comrade Ustinov, deputy USSR defense ministers and other Soviet military chiefs. Among the sendoff party was Olszewski, Polish ambassador to the USSR.

Apparent Communique

LD012239Y Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Apparent communique on Jaruzelski visit to USSR]

[Text] A Polish military delegation led by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic, made an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union from 26 June to 1 July at the invitation of Dmitriy Ustinov, marshal of the Soviet Union, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense.

Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski was received by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Views on the further development of bilateral friendship and cooperation, and also on topical international problems, were exchanged in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

Comrade Jaruzelski and members of the Polish military delegation had meetings and talks with Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov and other Soviet military leaders. Views on a wide range of problems of mutual interest were exchanged in an atmosphere of friendship and full mutual understanding.

Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke about the implementation of the resolutions of the Seventh PZPR Congress for the building of a developed socialist society in the Polish People's Republic. The identity of views and standpoints on all problems discussed was reaffirmed, and the practice of holding meetings and exchanging experiences, which is contributing to the further deepening of the socialist community's fraternal alliance and to the increased brotherhood in arms between the friendly armies, was highly assessed.

During the stay in the Soviet Union, National Defense Minister Jaruzelski and members of the military delegation visited Moscow and Minsk, where they studied the achievements of the Soviet people, who are implementing successfully the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

The Polish military delegation visited some military units and tactical formations where they became acquainted with the organization of combat training and political education in the Soviet Armed Forces, and with the life and living conditions of Soviet soldiers.
The visit of the Polish military delegation in the Soviet Union was another step in the further development and deepening of the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the peoples and the armed forces of the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic.

Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed sincere gratitude on behalf of himself and the delegation members to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the USSR minister of defense, and to the soldiers of the Soviet Armed Forces for the warm reception and fraternal hospitality shown to the Polish military delegation during the visit.

Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic, invited Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, to pay an official friendly visit to the Polish People's Republic. The invitation has been accepted with satisfaction.

BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT MEETS TO ASSESS DAMAGE TO CROPS

LD011313Y Moscow TASS in English 1254 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, July 1, TASS--[An] extraordinary meeting of the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was held here on Friday. The meeting passed a decision on enlisting every effort to make up for the great damage inflicted upon the national economy by natural calamities. This is reported by Bulgarian newspapers today. It is envisaged, specifically, to clear in a brief period of time 660,000 hail-hit hectares of land and to sow them to crops again. To compensate the damage, measures are being taken to increase incomes in other spheres of material production. Administrative-managing expenses are reduced in the current year.

MARTYNOV DISCUSSES STATE RESERVES WITH BULGARIAN MINISTER

LD300947Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 27 June N.V. Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gossnab, received Y. Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of supply and state reserves. They examined the state and prospects of cooperation between Soviet and Bulgarian central organs of material and technical supply.

ROMANIA, USSR SIGN CONVENTION ON DUAL CITIZENSHIP

LD301319Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report under general headline: "Official Reports"]

[Text] A convention between the USSR and Romania on the solution and prevention of instances of dual citizenship was signed in Moscow 28 June.

Deputy Foreign Minister I.N. Zemskov signed the convention for the USSR Government; G. Badrus, Romanian ambassador in the Soviet Union, signed it for the Romanian Government.

CPSU, DKP OFFICIALS DISCUSS COOPERATION, NATO BUILDUP

LD302316Y Moscow TASS in English 2213 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 30, TASS--A meeting was held at the CPSU CC of member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, Secretary of the CPSU CC Mikhail Suslov, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, Secretary of the CPSU CC Boris Ponomarev, Secretary of the CPSU CC Vladimir Dolgikh, alternate member of the CPSU CC Vadim Zagladin, with member of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU Anatoliy Chernayeyev with Chairman of the German Communist Party [DKP] Herbert Mies, Secretary of the Board of the DKP Karl Heinz Schroeder and Chairman of the Central Control Commission of the DKP Gunther Weiss.

The representatives of the CPSU and the DKP informed each other about the activity of their parties in the present period, exchanged views on topical issues of the international situation and the communist movement. The West German comrades spoke on the active struggle of the communists of the FRG against the dangerous plans of production and deployment of the neutron weapon in Western Europe, for strengthening detente in our continent.

On their part, representatives of the CPSU informed about the Soviet Union's fresh initiatives directed against the arms race and at improving the international situation and strengthening peace. Great significance was stressed of the recent visit of General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev to the FRG for international detente and cooperation, for a further fruitful development of relations between the USSR and the FRG. The CPSU and the DKP come out for a consistent implementation of the documents signed during the visit.

Representatives of the two parties declared against the recently adopted dangerous decisions of the NATO Council designed for a new stage of the arms race and actions jeopardising the course of international detente. Both parties hold that vigorous actions of the communists and other democratic parties and organizations, intensification of joint work for the implementation of the ideas and proposals put forward at the Berlin Conference of Communist and Workers Parties of 1976 are called upon to play in this situation a great role in the course of the defence of the gains made in the recent years in the struggle for peace and international security.

The participants in the meeting reaffirmed firm determination to develop further fraternal relations between their parties guided by the tested principles of proletarian internationalism. The meeting was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and full mutual understanding. The delegation of the DKP has left for home today.

SENATOR BYRD PRESSURES SPAIN TO JOIN NORTH ATLANTIC PACT

LD022304Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 2 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Robert Byrd, Senate majority leader, has arrived in Madrid as the personal representative of President Carter. In the opinion of the Spanish newspaper DIARIO 16, he has been entrusted with a highly delicate mission--to pressure the Spanish Government to join the North Atlantic alliance as soon as possible.

Expansion of the NATO bloc to include Spain has long been on the minds of the strategists of the North Atlantic alliance. In 1953, Spain, as a result of the U.S.-Spain treaty, was drawn into the NATO military organization. That treaty expires in 1981, and it is that date that NATO headquarters views as the logical one for Spain's entry into the bloc. One NATO document openly states that Spain could become an important link in the bloc's defense since its naval and air force bases are close to Europe, Asia, Africa, the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. According to NATO plans, Spain will be given a policing function, too, beyond its national borders.

Spain itself has not yet defined its official attitude toward participating in the North Atlantic bloc. It is significant that the Spanish Government's request to be accepted into the European Community is tied closely by the NATO leaders to Madrid's participation in the North Atlantic alliance.

Naturally, any expansion of the military-political groups existing in Europe contradicts the process of detente and the spirit of the final act of the all-European conference, in which the participants recognized their interest in reducing the confrontation of military forces in Europe. As is known, the socialist countries have proposed that at least the military-political groups and alliances opposing each other in Europe should not be expanded to include new members. The West met this proposal with silence. The current desire of the NATO bosses to draw Spain into their bloc indicates that they put their geopolitical military plans above the interests of the security of peoples.

BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC RESOURCES EXPLOITED BY U.S. MONOPOLIES

LD020032Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Vladimir Golovin commentary]

[Text] Mr Callaghan's visit to the United States and his talks with President Carter must apparently be viewed as another attempt of Britain's leaders to strengthen their partnership with the strongest capitalist nation. This partnership is presumably an integral part of British foreign policy. But is it strengthening the partnership in the interests of the United Kingdom? Does it strengthen Britain's political and economic positions? Many facts point to the opposite. They show that Britain is more likely to lose than gain from building up the type of relations that have existed for many years.

Consider the growth of American investments in Britain. It's estimated that if investing continues at the present rate at least one quarter of the British economy will be in American hands by the early 1980's yet the operations of the giant American companies have in many cases damaged the British economy. These companies organize production and sales in Britain in none but areas that promise the biggest profits which often means ignoring British interests. More than that, American business companies decide for themselves whether to expand or curtail operations in Britain. They are under no obligation to consult with the local authorities. But closing a factory, say, means adding to the jobless in Britain. As it is, the number of unemployed approaches 1.5 million. The American companies also remove a good share of their profits from the United Kingdom. This limits Britain's resources for economic financing. The drilling of North Sea oil offers one example of the negative effect: Shell, Esso and other American corporations are taking an active part in the drilling and their practice of using their profits for investment in other countries reduces Britain's share. Many British economists and political leaders believe the profits could and should be used to modernize the British economy and make it more efficient.

Nor do American foreign policymakers show much concern for Britain's economic interests. When a year and a half ago the International Monetary Fund granted Britain a large loan to ease the country's financial crisis and strengthen the pound the terms were tough. Britain was forced to impose serious economic restrictions and these slowed down production and stimulated unemployment. The leading power in the IMF is the United States, as you know.

The partnership is also involving Britain more and more in United States military policy with negative consequences. Britain is forced to buy large quantities of American weaponry and to produce more arms herself. Just last April, the government decided to modernize its Polaris missiles. The carriers for the warheads are made in the United States so more money had to be invested in military spending. Spending in the current financial year will approach 7 billion pounds. Such allocations not only distract money from the British economy where it is so badly needed; they undermine Britain's standing among nations since the trend in Europe is to reduce tensions.

These are some of the signs that when the Labor Government strengthens its partnership with the United States it damages Britain both internally and externally.

'HYPOCRISY' CHARGE AGAINST UK ARMS TRADE NOTED

LD291011Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Ovchinnikov dispatch: "Voice of the Peace-Loving Public"]

[Text] London, 25 June--Lines of black limousines drive into a cordoned-off exhibition area, at whose gates pickets shivering in the rain hand out leaflets to passers-by. As can be seen from their armbands, the pickets are activists of a campaign against the arms trade.

A British exhibition of combat materiel took place during last week in the city of Aldershot. Its organizer--the arms sales organization under the Ministry of Defense--advertises its creation not without pride as "the greatest and most comprehensive parade of military equipment."

Now exporting arms worth more than 1 billion pounds sterling, Britain holds third place among the capitalist "dealers in death" after the United States and France. However, until recently London sought to attract as little attention as possible to arms deals.

This British exhibition of combat materiel, held in Aldershot for the first time 2 years ago, has shown that the British military-industrial complex intends to act openly from now on. It is characteristic that among the most honored guests at the exhibition this year was a Chinese military delegation, displaying keen interest in the most modern models of arms.

The greatest indignation of the country's peace-loving public is aroused by the fact that the "fair of death" in Aldershot has been organized at the same time that the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament is concluding its work in New York. "This coincidence graphically illustrates the hypocrisy of a government which says that it wants peace and at the same time is actively promoting trade in weapons which can be used only for war," reads the text of the leaflets being distributed by the pickets at the entrance to the exhibition.

SAUDI ARABIA, IMPERIALISM BEHIND PDRY EVENTS

Arab League Session Scored

LD021708Y Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 2 Jul 78 LD

["Provocative Venture Against People's Democratic Republic of Yemen"--TASS headline]

[Text] Cairo, July 2, TASS--A special session of the Arab League Council is under way in the capital of Egypt. Cairo and Riyadh are known to have been trying in vain over a long period of time to hold a conference of representatives of all Arab states to get sanctions for continuation of the capitulatory policy of separate deals with the Israeli aggressor, who occupies native Arab lands. The attempt of convening an all-Arab conference within the framework of the Arab League has now been undertaken under the pretext of considering North Yemen's complaint over the recent assassination of President of the Yemen Arab Republic al-Ghashimi. But the observers have noticed, however, that the league's session is held simultaneously with the visit of W. Mondale, vice president of the United States, to Israel and Egypt. The main aim of his negotiations in Tel Aviv and Cairo is to reanimate bilateral separate negotiations.

[The] manoeuvre of As-Sadat and King Khalid of Saudi Arabia has been, however, seen through by Algeria, Libya, Iraq, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization, which categorically refused to participate in the Cairo assembly. Nevertheless, the participants in the Arab League session continue building up a provocative campaign against the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, obviously seeking to create a pretext for interference into internal affairs of that country. Seemingly for this purpose, a provocative accusation was moved at the session of involvement of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in the assassination of President al-Ghashimi and alleged interference into affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic.

Meanwhile, it is well known who is the source of tension in the south of the Arabian Peninsula. Saudi Arabia, as it was repeatedly testified by the Western press, is directly involved in subversive activities aimed at frustrating the efforts of the two Yemens to normalise their relations and accomplish the goal set by the leadership of both countries--attainment of unity.

Saudi Arabia's ruling circles obviously fear emergence near their southern frontiers of an independent united Yemeni state and intend to exert every effort to prevent this. Tribal chieftains are being intensively bribed in areas of Saudi Arabia, bordering on the south Yemeni fourth province, and mercenaries are being recruited to be sent to the territory of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. After the assassination of Al-Ghashimi, Western press, specifically the French newspaper LE FIGARO, reminded that the assassination of his predecessor in the post of head of the north Yemeni state, Ibrahim al-Hamadi, was committed not without Riyadh's assistance, and just on the eve of his trip to Aden for negotiations with south Yemeni leaders on rapprochement between the two parts of Yemen. Riyadh has thus openly taken the course of sowing strife between the two Yemens, of provocative actions that could create a pretext for interference into internal affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Baghdad, July 2, TASS--The character and the composition of the participants in the meeting of foreign ministers of some Arab countries in Cairo show that this meeting is aimed at escalating a provocative campaign against Democratic Yemen, writes the newspaper TARIQ ASH-SHA'B.

He who wants to undertake adventurist actions against the people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and their revolution should be aware that the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemeni revolution will not be alone. The peoples of Arab countries, public organizations and parties, the progressive forces of the whole world will oppose any such attempt, will strengthen solidarity with Democratic Yemen and its revolutionary leadership, the newspaper stresses.

Timoshkin Commentary

LD302340Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Text] Today I will try to answer the question of what caused the events that took place during the week in the PDRY and also in the YAR? I believe that these events came about as a result of the struggle between the forces of true political, economic and social independence of the Arab people on the one hand and the forces of neocolonialism and imperialist exploitation on the other, forces which are trying to entrench and expand their positions--the positions of plundering in the Arabian Peninsula--and the positions of Arab reaction, which clings to its concessions and is allied with those forces.

To achieve their aims, which are hostile to the people, imperialism and Arab reaction use any criminal means, including political assassinations and enticements to overthrow governments. And this is precisely what happened during the week in both parts of Yeman. A number of my colleagues in Arab countries and even in the West believe that the ruling quarters in Saudi Arabia, as well as the U.S. imperialists, are behind the events in the Yemeni states. Isn't it clear to everyone how close the ties are between these two? On the other hand, reaction is playing the role of the policeman increasingly actively in its attempts to influence and dominate the states of the Arabian Peninsula,--attempts that have been totally backed by those across the ocean.

Gentlemen, I would like to refresh your memories and say that when YAR President Lieutenant Colonel al-Hamdi was assassinated last year, according to the British FINANCIAL TIMES, Saudi Arabia showed no sign of displeasure with this event. Naturally, Chairman al-Hamdi was in favor of comprehensive cooperation and closer ties between both Yemeni states which did not appeal to Riyadh at all. But when President al-Ghashmi was assassinated recently, Riyadh immediately accused the PDRY. Immediately after the assassination in the YAR an attempted coup took place in PDRY. Observers regard this fact as an attempt by Saudi Arabia to hide its involvement in these events.

Here one should remember that Saudi Arabia, along with the United States, will not hesitate to do anything to overthrow the progressive regime in PDRY, which enjoys very broad popular support. I would like to emphasize that the firm and broad popular base of the revolutionary regime in the PDRY allowed it to strike at the attempted coup quickly and effectively. I would also like to refer to the Washington POST comment on this event. The paper said that the United States and Saudi Arabia have failed utterly. So you see, gentlemen, the U.S. paper very clearly named the forces that stood behind the attempted coup in the PDRY.

The subversive activity of the ruling quarters in Saudi Arabia and the United States against the PDRY is an integral part of their policy, which is aimed at striking blows at the progressive and revolutionary trends stemming of the Arab national liberation movement.

The PDRY remains the basic protector of these trends. It is the PDRY, its people and its leadership who are persistently and faithfully implementing the plans of basic social, economic and political transformations. The PDRY in waging a relentless struggle against imperialism's new colonialist intrigues and against the attempts of local reaction to strike at the liberation and revolutionary moves of the popular masses in the Arabian Peninsula.

Finally, the PDRY marches in the forefront of the Arab liberation forces that announced that fully strengthening and consolidating the friendly and equal relations and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states constitute the strategic aim of the PDRY because it considers them natural and loyal allies of the just Arab struggle. For this reason one can understand the fury by imperialists and local reactionaries against the PDRY and the friendly Arab-Soviet relations.

PDRY OFFICIALS INTERVIEWED ON COUNTRY'S POLICIES

MORNING STAR Interviews PDRY Chairman

LD302320Y Moscow TASS in English 2043 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] London, June 30, TASS--The relations between the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Arab Republic of Yemen are now good despite all the attempts to undermine them. It was stated by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, in an interview to a correspondent of the London newspaper MORNING STAR. "We are striving," he said, "to strengthen mutual understanding and cooperation between the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and our brothers in San'a'."

Dwelling on the question of economic relations of South Yemen with foreign countries, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad stressed the sincere and unselfish character of the assistance which was rendered and is now being rendered to the young republic by the countries of the socialist community. A distinctive feature of the commercial and economic agreements, concluded with these countries, he noted, is that they have no strings attached and serve the cause of strengthening the national economies of the developing countries.

Interview With PDRY Foreign Minister

LD011452Y Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Aden, July 1, TASS--The foreign policy of Democratic Yemen is based on the principles of internationalist solidarity and peaceful coexistence with all countries, irrespective of their social systems, the foreign minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Muhammad Saleh Muri', said in an interview to the ADEN NEWS AGENCY. Our government, he stressed, carries out home and foreign policy, proceeding from the decisions of the United Political Organisation-the National Front,--the militant vanguard of our revolution. Democratic Yemen strives for friendship and cooperation with all peoples and would welcome establishment of equitable relations with any state, if the latter, in its turn, respects our sovereignty and does not interfere into internal affairs of our country.

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the minister went on to say, is ready to establish relations of cooperation with the countries of the Middle East region to promote the triumph of peace and elimination of tension. The republic is striving to develop the relations with northern Yemen and denounces the recent assassination of President of the Yemen Arab Republic Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi.

Speaking of the political situation in the country, M.S. Muti' pointed out that the recent events are an internal matter of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. They concern, primarily, its people and do not exceed the limits of national sovereignty. The minister denounced "the feverish attempts of some circles to use what has happened to distort the foreign policy of Democratic Yemen, its firm, principled policy, which serves the interests of the people."

Democratic Yemen, the minister said in conclusion, is ready at any time to start a political and diplomatic dialogue with any country and receive its delegation for negotiations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, cooperation and respect for national sovereignty.

PDRY SUPREME PEOPLE'S COUNCIL HOLDS EMERGENCY SESSION

LD0213535Y Moscow TASS in English 1226 GMT 2 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Aden, July 2, TASS--The Interim Supreme People's Council (parliament) of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen held an emergency session here. It heard a report by the council's permanent commission on the events connected with the recent coup attempt and approved of the actions of the country's leadership. The session was addressed by 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, chairman of the Interim Supreme People's Council, general secretary of the Central Committee of the United Political Organisation-the National Front, who said that the situation in the country has in the main been normalised and that it will take the people and the National Front great efforts to eliminate the consequences of the criminal activities of renegades.

The session elected a new Presidential Council of the republic. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, prime minister of the republic and member of the Political Bureau, has become its chairman. The Presidential Council includes 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il Muhammad Salih Muti', member of the Political Bureau, minister of foreign affairs, 'Ali 'Abd ar-Razzaq Badhib, member of the Political Bureau, minister of culture and tourism, and 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the Central Committee of the United Political Organisation-the National Front, minister of defence.

Under the country's constitution persons who had been earlier relieved of all party and state posts, were removed from the Interim Supreme People's Council.

MONDALE ATTEMPTS TO REVIVE CAIRO-TEL AVIV SEPARATE TALKS

Glazunov Commentary

LD3016502Y Moscow International Service in English 1300 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Next a comment from Viktor Glazunov about the visit of the American vice president, Walter Mondale, to the Middle East:

Officially the purpose of the visit is the celebration of Israel's 30th anniversary, but actually Walter Mondale's itinerary is anything but festive. He is to conduct tough political negotiations first with Israeli leaders and then in Egypt to save what is termed an Egyptian-Israeli dialog. As you may remember, the dialog began in November last year with a trip by President as-Sadat to Israel-occupied Jerusalem. Many people then hastened to declare As-Sadat's initiatives historic, one opening the way to a Middle East settlement. The subsequent months have seen many new developments in the region--not in the direction of a settlement, though, but away from it toward an aggravation of the Middle East situation.

Lebanon has become yet another Arab state to fall victim to Israeli invasion. Cairo and Tel Aviv have long ceased to be directly in touch and only reproach and accuse each other through intermediaries. The United Nations Secretary General, Kurt Waldheim, has stated in so many words that the Middle East initiative of the Egyptian president has failed. But then the failure was programmed, if I may say so. As-Sadat's separatist course has split the Arab front of struggle to elmininate the consequences of Israeli aggression. The aggressor promptly capitalized on this, toughening its stand. Cairo itself acknowledges this now. As President as-Sadat has put it, when we had done everthing, we were told there could be no return to the 1967 borders.

However, if the Egyptian president with his initiative has found himself in a blind ally, so has Israel. Tel Aviv could not force him to [word indistinct] the Arab people's suffering from Israeli aggression. Most important, it could not close down the Palestinian question. The separate Egyptian-Israeli talks have proved a futile method, but in Washington's view the way out of the situation lies in galvanizing the talks rather than abandoning them. Walter Mondale will urge the partners to be more flexible, but even if Anwar as-Sadat agrees to a further compact with the aggression and its overseas patron, there will be no genuine settlement in the Middle East.

The deadlock can be broken only by returning to collective efforts: to the mechanism of the Geneva peace conference involving all the sides concerned. A genuine and fair peace in the Middle East is possible only if the legitimate rights and interests of all the Middle East peoples are taken into account.

Visit Encourages Israeli Leaders

LD301832Y Moscow in Arabic to Arab World 1530 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] According to news agencies, the Israeli Government is attaching great importance to the visit now being paid to Israel by U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale. On television, Teddy Kollek, mayor of occupied Jerusalem, emphasized that Mondale is here to attend ceremonies marking the 30th anniversary of Israel--the most important achievement of which, he believes, is the reunification of Jerusalem. This statement leads one to think that the Begin government intends to make the visit of the U.S. vice president appear as world approval for Israel's annexation acts, including the annexation of the Arab part of Jerusalem and the proclamation of the city as Israel's capital.

What encourages the Israeli rulers in such acts is that no previous U.S. administration has given as much military, economic and diplomatic support for Israeli expanisionist policy as the present one, despite alleged reports of different viewpoints. In practice, the United States has never opposed any Israeli act of aggression, whether this was the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied land or aggression against southern Lebanon. So what objection is there to Washington's recognition of the annexation of Jerusalem when Rogers, [name indistinct], Kissinger and Lilienthal had already paid special but unofficial visits to the occupied part of the city?

The strongest pretext invoked by the Begin government, which hopes to reap at any cost the fruits of Israeli aggression and expansion, is the visit of President as-Sadat to occupied Jerusalem. Begin and his close aides regard the visit as evidence of the readiness of the Egyptian leadership to acknowledge the Arab loss of Jerusalem.

As an Israeli journalist said at the time, let the Egyptian president cherish the illusion about changes in U.S. attitudes in favor of the Arabs, but we know that if there was any change in the U.S. stance, it would inevitably be in favor if Israel. These words fully apply to the role Washington is trying to play in the Middle East by [word indistinct] the Egyptian-Israeli talks. It tries to bring the views of Cairo and Tel Aviv closer on the basis of the familiar theory of Israel's security. It is under the pretext of insuring this security that Israel continues to hold on to the occupied Arab land and refuses to recognize the rights of 3.5 million Palestinian Arabs. As was officially stressed in Washington, during his visit Mondale will once again show the loyalty of the United States to the cause of Israel's security.

U.S.-Israeli 'Special' Ties

LD012324Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Text] U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale, who is currently on a visit to Israel, is conducting talks with Israeli leaders. Among the main objectives of the visit is the attempt to revive the separate talks between Egypt and Israel, which started in the wake of As-Sadat's pilgrimage to occupied Jerusalem, and have become deadlocked as the majority of political observers point out. In spite of the UN limited concessions given by Cairo, the aggressors completely refuse to even (?move 1 inch) to meet them. Tel Aviv still persists in its conditions for settling relations with Egypt and other Arab countries--that conditions in fact mean the Arabs succumbing to the territorial ambitions of the aggressors. Press and radio correspondents report from Jerusalem that the visit of the U.S. vice president is taking place in an atmosphere that stresses once again the lack of differences between the United States and Israel regarding both countries' policy in the Middle East.

In his statements made in Jerusalem, Mondale points out again the strength of the special relations between the United States and Israel. As is known, such relations are seen in Washington's support or all of Israel's aggressive measures aimed against the Arabs. It also supports its expansionist plans. Relying on that support Israel has increased its intransigence and refuses the just demands of the Arab countries and the United Nations, which emphasize the need to establish a Middle East settlement that would force Israel to withdraw its forces from all Arab lands occupied in 1967 and eventually grant the Palestinian Arab people their legitimate national rights, including the right to establish an independent state.

Commenting on the visit to Israel by the U.S. vice president, numerous Arab papers point out that the visit, if anything, will result in some sort of new signs of the desire by Washington and Tel Aviv to maintain a situation in the Middle East that reinforces and magnifies the colonialist positions of U.S. imperialism and satisfies the Israeli Zionist rulers expansionist appetite. Therefore, U.S. pressure on Israel cannot exist despite Cairo's fantasies to the contrary.

Visit Recognizes Jerusalem's Annexation

LD012056Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Excerpts] U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale arrived in Israel at the head of an official U.S. delegation to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the state of Israel.

Political observers note that the program of the U.S. delegation's stay in Israel included a visit to the eastern sector of occupied Jerusalem, which is considered to be a practical U.S. recognition of Israeli sovereignty over the entire city of Jerusalem, as the former mayor of east Jerusalem, Rawhi al-Khatib, put it in his message to the U.S. ambassador to Jordan.

It is noteworthy on this occasion that the United States long pretended to support the UN resolutions and share the desire by international public opinion to prevent Israel from annexing east Jerusalem. U.S. officials repeatedly stated their opposition to Israeli attempts to transfer the entire city of Jerusalem to Israeli sovereignty.

Therefore, Walter Mondale's visit to east Jerusalem can only be considered evidence of a U.S. retreat from its previous stand. Political observers believe that after Egyptian President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat's visit to occupied Jerusalem in November, Washington found that it no longer had any need to conceal its real attitude toward Israel's expansionist ambitions in Jerusalem.

As for Saudi Arabia, whose rulers never let an opportuntiy pass without stressing their desire to protect Arab holy shrines in Jerusalem, it appears that the U.S. presidency does not expect any objection from them. The U.S. presidency is certain that the desire to obtain further supplies of U.S. weapons must eventually overcome their desire to protect Muslim interests.

Statements Confirm U.S. Commitments

LD072027Y Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

["Trying To Speed Up a Separate Deal"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 1, TASS--The pronouncements by U.S. Vice President W. Mondale in Israel, where he is currently on a visit, have again shown that Washington looks at the Middle East "settlement" from the viewpoint of satisfying as much as possible Tel Aviv's expansionist ambitions. The newspaper New York TIMES assessed, as a confirmation of the undeviating commitments of the United States to Israel, Mondale's pronouncement that the USA has supported Israel since the very first day of its birth and will further do so, and there is nothing more important to the United States than Israel's security.

Thus, while trying to speed up a resumption of Egyptian-Israeli separate talks, which is the main aim of his tour, the U.S. vice president is announcing in advance that Washington expects new concessions to Tel Aviv from the Egyptian president.

[words indistinct] Mondale is to brief As-Sadat personally on [words indistinct] the course of the forthcoming visit to Cairo. But it is already clear now that U.S.-Israeli manoeuvring is (?being met in) the Egyptian capital "with understanding." Egypt is always ready to listen to Israel's new ideas, said Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamil, who stipulated the acceptability of these "ideas" by the vague demand that Israel should give up its present intransigence.

The United States is preparing a fresh series of separate Israeli-Egyptian talks, writes the Syrian newspaper ATH-THAWRAH commenting on the tour of the U.S. [vice] president. The newspaper notes that Washington sides with Tel Aviv as before. In the course of this visit, it notes, the USA again wants to stress [words indistinct] development of Egyptian-Israeli talks the main thing for Washington is, irrespective of their outcomes, to ensure Israel's interests.

As-Sadat's striving that the USA should become a direct participant in Egyptian-Israeli talks, the newspaper notes, plays into Washington's hand. It can only contribute towards a strengthening of its positions in the political arena in the Middle East contrary to the interests of the Arab peoples.

The Beirut AD-DIYAR magazine writes: It has already long become clear to everyone that As-Sadat's capitulatory "initiative" is a failure, that it split the united front of the Arab states, weakened the Egyptian Army and (?undermined) possibilities for achieving peace. This is so obvious that even As-Sadat himself can no longer deny such a development. But there has been no logical renunciation of the "initiative." As-Sadat is guided in his actions not by logic but by U.S. imperialsim, in whose hands the Egyptian president is only a tool for achieving Washington's aim.

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat resolutely condemned the deal being prepared behind the back of the Arab peoples. He stressed in an interview with the American newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR that an all-round political settlement of the Middle East conflict can be achieved only on the basis of a just settlement of the Palestinian problem.

Y. 'Arafat declared for the implementation of the U.N. resolutions providing for Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, and recognition of the inalienable rights of the (?Arab) people of Palestine, (?including) its right to create its own independent (?state). At present, he said, there is no other acceptable basis for an all-round settlement in that region apart from the Soviet-American joint statement on the Middle East.

ISRAEL CONTINUES 'PROVOCATIONS' AGAINST LEBANON

LD301140Y Moscow TASS in English 1028 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, June 30, TASS--The Israeli military are continuing their armed provocations against Lebanon. Israeli artillery subjected to heavy shelling An-Nabatiyah and nearby villages.

At the same time Israeli naval vessels sailed along the Lebanese coast displaying particular activity in the area of Tripoli and Badawi in the north and Nar al-Qasimiyah and Saydah in the south. Israeli aircraft repeatedly made reconnaissance flights over Beirut and northern areas of Lebanon.

SOVIET WARSHIPS END VISIT TO SYRIAN PORT 27 JUN

LD301021Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jun 78 p 3 LD

(Report by "Special Correspondent" Engr-Capt 2d Class A, Kontiyevskiy: "Visit Concluded")

[Text] An official friendly visit by a detachment of Soviet warships to the Syrian port of Latakia ended 27 June. Officers and men of the cruiser Admiral Golovko, the destroyer Ochakov and a naval launch held meetings with Syrian sailors and toured historical places and sights in a number of Syrian cities. Several thousand Syrians visited our vessels. Many of them wrote warm messages in the visitors' books.

On the evening of 26 June a press conference was held, at which Vice Admiral V. Samoylov, first deputy commander of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet, replied to numerous questions from journalists.

On putting to sea the Soviet warships were escorted by an honor convoy of missile-armed launches of the Syrian Navy.

ECEVIT ON IMPORTANCE OF TURKISH-SOVIET RELATIONS

LD022146Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1622 GMT 2 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Ankara, 2 July--"I saw the sincere desire of the Soviet Union to pursue a policy of detente with a broad, realistic foundation. The Soviet leaders sincerely wish to achieve progress in questions of strategic arms limitation and universal disarmament." This is what Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit--who recently paid an official visit to the USSR--told correspondents of a number of foreign television companies.

B. Ecevit stressed that in recent years mutual trust between the USSR and Turkey had been gradually increasing. He also pointed out that during his visit to the Soviet Union progress had been achieved in further developing relations and broadening spheres of cooperation between both countries.

Progress in Soviet-Turkish relations, the prime minister stressed, will make a real contribution to the policy of detente in the world.

USSR-TURKISH AGREEMENT TO PROMOTE TOURISM

LD010941Y Moscow TASS in English 0639 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 20, TASS--Expansion of tourist relations between the USSR and Turkey will be promoted by the conclusion of a correspondeing intergovernmental agreement. The Soviet side supports fully and completely this initiative. [words indistinct] the Turkish minister for tourism and information, a TASS correspondent was told by Valentin Lebedev, chairman of Intourist.

The mutual desire to further develop bilateral contacts, he said, was confirmed during the recent visit to the USSR of Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit. The policy document on principles of goodneighborly and friendly cooperation expresses the resolution to promote jointly the development of exchanges in the sphere of tourism with a view to strengthening the atmosphere of mutual respect and trust between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Turkish nation. The number of Soviet tourists visiting Turkey increased threefold during the past five years, and the number of Turkish guests coming to the USSR has dcubled. Along with ordinary tourists, Lebedev said, the Soviet Union was visited during this period by a group of senators, representatives of transport organizations of Turkey. Specialized trips of teachers, journalists, doctors, lawyers and businessmen were organized. The geography of the tours is expanding steadily. Apart from Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev, the Turkish tourists also visit the Caucasus, Central Asia and Siberia. The festivals of "Russian Winter", "Moscow Stars" and "White Nights" have become very popular. Intourist cooperates with 16 Turkish tourist companies, particularly with Duruturism, Boumerang, Oran Tourism".

TURKISH PEACE COMMITTEE DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

LD011043Y Moscow TASS in English 2030 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] June 30, TASS--A delegation of the Peace Committee of Turkey is now staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Peace Committee. The sides noted during the talks held in Moscow that the visit paid to the USSR by Turkish Prime Minister B. Ecevit, his meetings with Leonid Brezhnev and talks with Soviet leaders expanded and enriched the goodneighbour relations between the USSR and Turkey, opened up favourable prospects for their further development and consolidation. The Soviet and Turkish public support ardently the principles of freiendly cooperation between both countries, laid down in the political document signed during the visit. The representatives of the peace movement stressed the need of opposing more energetically the plans to manufacture and develop nuclear weapons.

MALAGASY PRESIDENT LEAVES MOSCOW FOR TOUR OF USSR

LD301546Y Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 30 TASS--President Didier Ratsiraka of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar has left Moscow for Yerevan today. He is currently on an official visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government. Apart from Yerevan, the guest is also to go to Crimea's southern coast.

The distinguished guest was seen off at the airport by General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, First Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov and other officials.

Didier Ratsiraka was seen off by representatives of mills and construction sites and intelligentsia of the Soviet capital.

A guard of honour of the three arms of the service--infantry-men, airmen and seamen--was mustered in the airfield. Leonid Brezhnev and Didier Ratsiraka inspected the guard of honour. The band struck the national anthems of Madagascar and the Soviet Union.

The streets and squares of the capital, through which the motorcade accompanied with an escort of honour of motorcyclists was going through [as received] were decorated with the national flags of the two countries and posters with greetings.

Arrives in Armenia

LD301936Y Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Yerevan, June 30, TASS--President Didier Ratsiraka of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar has arrived in Yerevan, the capital of Soviet Armenia, today. He is currently on an official visit in the USSR.

The president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar was warmly welcomed by the leaders of the republic and representatives of Yerevan public.

Speaks on Soviet Television

LD011704Y Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 1, TASS--The Soviet people have made the decisive contribution to the struggle of the peoples and national liberation movements against racism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism, the contribution to safeguarding peace and security on earth. This has been stated in a Soviet Television appearance today by Madagascar's president, Didier Ratsiraka. He is on an official visit in the USSR at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

Our people and their vanguard, waging a struggle for a socialist revolution, are now aware of the fact, the president said, that it is also necessary for them to fight every day for peace which is indispensable for implementation of the noble objectives facing us...

Over a brief period of three years we established a new state--the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. We have reached the aims set. A socialist revolution in Madagascar shall win, and we will be able to build a just and equal socialist society with no place to any form of oppression, injustice and exploitation of man by man, he stressed.

We are a non-alined country, but meanwhile we have joined the persistent anti-imperialist struggle. To attain success in this struggle it is necessary to have active solidarity of all peoples devoted to the ideas of justice, freedom and progress. We unconditionally support the national-liberation movements throughout the world and come out against the current manoeuvres of imperialism, which is trying to colonize Africa again.

ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PRAISES SOVIET ROLE IN AFRICA

LD011322Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Text] In an interview with a TASS correspondent, Ethiopian Foreign Minister Feleke Gedle-Giorgis has stated that the Soviet Union, which is supporting the African peoples and the national liberation movements in Africa, is not pursuing any mercenary aims--nor is it seeking advantages for itself. The Soviet Union is being guided exclusively by desires to see Africa united and free from exploitation. Once more this has been vividly confirmed by the recent Soviet Government statement on the situation in the African Continent, the minister noted. Ethiopia values this statement as an important contribution in the cause of the struggle of all African peoples for genuine independence.

ETHIOPIAN DAILY ON IMPERIALIST SUPPORT FOR SOMALIA

LD281758Y Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, June 28, TASS--The imperialist powers led by the United States, Britain and West Germany are now rearming Somalia's army in order to kindle a new armed conflict in the Horn of Africa. In this connection Ethiopia voices its determination and readiness to defend at any price its territorial integrity and the gains of the revolution, the newspaper ETHIOPIAN HERALD writes editorially today.

The Somali regime, which has the support of international imperialism, never ceases its armed provocations against the Ethiopian people, the newspaper says. It is only abandonment by Mogadiscio of its territorial claims to Ethiopia and other states of the region that can help restore peace and stability in this area of Africa, the ETHIOPIAN HERALD stresses.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES ANGOLA AFTER OFFICIAL VISIT

LD022024Y Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 2 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, July 2, TASS--Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Cuba Isidoro Malmierca Peoli has left here for home upon completion of his official visit to the People's Republic of Angola.

The main aim of the visit to the People's Republic of Angola, he told journalists, was to brief the leadership of the MPLA Workers' Party, the Government of Angola on preparations in Cuba for the Sixth Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Countries.

During his visit, he said, there was a detailed exchange of opinions on a broad range of international matters, specifically on questions of the non-alignment movement.

The foreign minister of Cuba denounced the attempts of the United States and China to split the non-alignment movement and to exert (?pressure) upon the non-aligned countries to have Cuba quit the non-alignment movement.

NETO SAYS ANGOLA WILL CONTINUE TO BUILD SOCIALISM

LD022116Y Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 2 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, July (?1), TASS--The principled stand of Angola's policy is the course of establishing relations of cooperation with all countries on the basis of recognition of the People's Republic of Angola as a sovereign and independent state. This has been stated by Chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party, President of the People's Republic of Angola Agostinho Neto, addressing officers and men of the presidential [words indistinct].

Imperialism is unwilling to resign itself to the fact that Angola has chosen (?the socialist) path of development, A. Neto said. Imperialism should like to see preservation in Africa of such an order that would enable it to continue plundering that continent. It should like to see the African countries remaining politically and economically dependent upon Western countries. But Angola has chosen its way. It is following and will be following the road of building socialism. Exactly therefore, the People's Republic of Angola shall never agree to alliance with the reactionary forces both inside the country and outside it.

The president of the People's Republic of Angola strongly denounced the policy of Western powers, which are giving material and political support to the puppet groupings driven away from Angola. To defend the revolution and to arrange [a] rebuff to external and internal enemies, A. Neto said, it is necessary to retain the cohesion and unity of the whole people, it is necessary to steadily enhance vigilance, to strengthen the defensive ability of the armed forces and discipline in all spheres of socio-political life.

TANZANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ATTACKS NATO MOVES IN AFRICA

LD291518Y Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Dar es Salaam, June 29, TASS--Speaking at the National Assembly, Tanzania's foreign minister, Benjamin Mkapa, has denounced imperialism's policy in Africa. This policy is a manifestation of contempt for independent Africa, for the Organization of African Unity. The NATO manoeuvres, aimed at formation of the so-called "inter-African force," are aimed, as he put it, at destabilizing African countries and restoring colonialism in the continent.

B. Mkapa expressed confidence in the ultimate victory of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and the Republic of South Africa, fighting for their national independence. Tanzania, he said, will continue supporting the liberation struggle in the south of Africa.

INDOCHINA

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN GREET SRV ON SECOND ANNIVERSARY

OW021833Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 2 Jul 78 OW

[Text] On the occasion of the second anniversary of the SRV's founding, Soviet leaders Comrade Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers have sent joint greetings to SRV President Ton Duc Thang; Secretary General of the VCP Central Committee Le Duan; Chairman of the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee Truong Chinh; and SRV Premier Pham Van Dong.

The message reads:

Dear comrades: On the occasion of the second anniversary of the SRV's founding, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, all the Soviet people and ourselves personally, we wish to convey to you comrades and, through you, to the VCP Central Committee, the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee, the SRV Government and the fraternal Vietnamese people, our warmest and most sincere greetings.

The Soviet people deeply respect the Vietnamese people and their Communist Party who were tempered in fighting with their valor, their principled stand and their profound loyalty to Marxist-Leninist and socialist ideals. The friendship between our two countries and parties took shape [hinhf thanhf] and consolidated during the years in which your heroic country waged a hard struggle against imperialist aggressors. This friendship now assumes new forms and reaches a new, higher level under conditions in which the reunified and free Vietnam (?is advancing to) socialism.

Now that the Vietnamese people are under tremendous, overt pressure from the outside and are being attacked and threatened, we reaffirm our support for Vietnam's efforts to build a socialist society, to improve its people's living conditions, to defend its sacred sovereignty and to consolidate its international position. The SRV is a solid outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia. The USSR has strictly supported, is strictly supporting and will strictly support Vietnam.

Dear comrades: On the occasion of second anniversary of the SRV's founding, we would like to convey our most sincere wishes to you and all the fraternal Vietnamese people for new great achievements in building and consolidating the reunified Socialist Vietnam and for the struggle for your fatherland's honor, independence and sovereignty. We hope that the unbreakable friendship and fraternal solidarity between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples will further develop.

SRV ANNOUNCEMENT ON 'FRUITLESS' TALKS WITH PRC CITED

LD011845Y Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, July 1, TASS--The eighth meeting of representatives of the Consular Department of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the PRC Embassy in Hanoi, which was held on the question of the persons of Chinese nationality wishing to go to China, has proved to be fruitless.

The Chinese side, says the announcement by the Foreign Ministry of the SRV, presented a note containing a list of "working groups for the reception of victim Chinese emigrants." The Vietnamese side has not accepted this list as there have been "victim Chinese emigrants" in Vietnam.

Having unilaterally raised the question of the so-called "oppression, attacks and victimization", to which persons of Chinese nationality are allegedly subjected in Vietnam, the Chinese side uses this pretext for calling in question the agreement on the procedure of granting permits to persons of Chinese nationality resident in Vietnam for travelling to China, which was reached by the governments of Vietnam and China in 1961.

The present situation thus clearly shows, the announcement goes on to say, that the Chinese side does not wish in fact to receive persons of Chinese nationality resident in Vietnam, and only strives to protract the resolution of this question using it for continuing slanders and creating difficulties for Vietnam.

PRC Prolongs Talks

OW3013599Y Moscow in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 29 Jun 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A VNA report has been released in Hanoi on the negotiations over the repatriation of the Hoa people desiring to leave Vietnam. Commenting on the Chinese side's position during the negotiations, a representative of the SRV Foreign Ministry's Consular Department stressed that the PRC is deliberately prolonging the negotiations. Our station commentator writes:

Meanwhile, the Peking propaganda apparatus in striving to incite anti-Vietnamese public opinion and grossly slander the SRV's policy toward the Hoa people living in Vietnam. The SRV Foreign Ministry's 28 June note to the PRC Embassy in Vietnam stressed that the Chinese side has not only continued its slanders against Vietnam but hal also schemed to force Vietnam to adopt its distorted viewpoint on the Hoa people issue.

It is common knowledge that the Vietnamese Government, in keeping with the principle of firmly maintaining its sovereignty, has taken all necessary measures to serve the people's interests and has implemented measures to nationalize private industry and trade. The bourgeois circles in Vietnam--primarily Hoa people--have opposed socialist transformation. Now the Peking authorities are attacking the SRV and protecting those large capitalists and traders who formerly cooperated with the reactionary Saigon regime.

The SRV Government on several occasions has proposed that negotiations be held to resolve the Hoa people issue raised by Peking, but Peking has rejected those logical initiatives. Peking prefers to resort to pressure and threats. The campaign launched by the Chinese authorities is aimed at creating difficulties for Vietnam's socialist construction, grossly exerting pressure on Vietnam's policy of independence and fanning a new conflict in Southeast Asia. By these actions, one can see through China's scheme of achieving hegemony, not only over Vietnam but over all other neighboring countries as well.

For some time the Peking leadership has harbored hegemonic ambitions in Southeast Asia, and therefore has often taken advantage of Overseas Chinese living in the region. The Indian magazine BLITZ wrote that the Hoa people living in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and part of the Republic of the Philippines have exerted such a strong influence on those countries' economies that, whenever necessary, those Chinese businessmen could create very chaotic economic situations in those countries. The Indonesian paper MERDEKA also said that danger is threatening the Southeast Asian countries. That paper added that over 21 million Overseas Chinese are now living in the world and that Peking is scheming to exploit them for the benefit of its own political objectives. Public opinion in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world is following with concern Peking's anti-Vietnam campaign, considering it an outgrowth of the Peking leadership's policy of colluding with reactionary imperialist powers in implementing its hegemonic schemes.

PRC CONCERN FOR HOA CHIAO PRETEXT FOR FURTHER DOMINATION

LD301233Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[B. Vasilyev article: "Intoxicated by Great-Power Chauvinism"]

[Text] News agency cables from Peking report a steadily growing slander campaign in China aimed against Socialist Vietnam. The entire Peking propaganda arsenal is now geared to inflaming anti-Vietnamese feelings and crudely distorting the policy of the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] Government toward permanent Chinese residents in Vietnam.

The Chinese press, radio and television are attempting to portray the "extremely poor position" of Chinese nationals in Vietnam. Every day, crude lies are published in the newspapers, the garbled testimony of "witnesses" is broadcast on the radio and "documentary" reports are shown extensively on television and cinema screens, blatantly distorting reality.

This is all accompanied by ultimatums from high-ranking Chinese official spokesmen, who deliberately incite anti-Vietnamese feelings, and also by unwarranted unilateral measures by the Peking authorities in violation of various bilateral agreements and accords.

For instance, just recently the PRC leaders decided to halt technical assistance to enterprises constructed in the SRV with Chinese aid. Chinese specialists have been recalled from Vietnam. Reports from Peking also indicate that the Chinese Government has decided to suspend the activity of Vietnamese general consulates in the PRC. There are also reports of many other measures taken unilaterally by Peking.

In short, what is occurring is a deliberate attempt by Peking to distort the real situation and to mislead the world public about what is currently taking place in Vietnam. But what is really happening and what are the true sources of the provocative anti-Vietnamese campaign of the Chinese authorities?

It has already been reported in the Soviet press that measures were conducted in southern regions of Vietnam last spring to liquidate the private capitalist sector in industry and trade on the basis of the Fourth VCP Congress decisions. The big bourgeoisie, most of whom are persons of Chinese origin, immediately opposed this important state initiative. Traders and entrepreneurs, attempting to conceal from the public authorities the capital they had accumulated under the puppet regime serving the American expeditionary force and by the merciless exploitation of working people, resorted to sabotage and the organization of various "protest demonstrations" and attempted to block the process of nationalization. [paragraph continued]

At the same time, exploiting the exacerbated tension on the Vietnam-Cambodia border, Peking's agents started to disseminate rumors of an inevitable expansion of the conflict which would lead to a "major war between Vietnam and Chinese-supported Cambodia."

Intimidated by the rumors of the approaching "major war" and the threats of Peking's agitators about the inevitable outcome of "betraying the interests of the Chinese nation," several tens of thousands of people of Chinese origin, and also the majority of those people whose class interests were affected by nationalization and other socialist transformations in the SRV, hastily sold their property and began to leave Vietnamese territory. When the SRV border organs attempted to control this provoked exodus through conventional exit channels, Peking propaganda began an extensive campaign "to defend" the Chinese nationals supposedly subjected to "persecution and oppression" in Vietnam.

Vietnam is a multinational state with a population of 50 million. Representatives of more than 60 nationalities live in the SRV. According to rough calculations, there are about 1.3 million people of Chinese origin. For many decades the overwhelming majority of these Chinese have lived and are living now in at atmosphere of profound mutual respect with the Vietnamese and enjoy the same rights and bear the same obligations as they do. They are laboring conscientiously for the good of Socialist Vietnam. Many of them have become highly-skilled specialists, engineers, scientists, doctors and cultural workers. Many thousands of Chinese nationals are studying in general education schools, higher educational establishments and secondary specialized educational establishments.

Therefore, it is not surprising that sincere indignation has been caused among all SRV working people, regardless of their national allegiance, as a result of the Peking propaganda fabrications that the Chinese people living in Vietnam are victimized and are being forcibly deported from the country. Meetings and conferences are currently taking place throughout the country, at which the participants resolutely reject the slanderous accusations of the Chinese authorities and demand that they immediately stop using the Chinese in Vietnam as an instrument for accomplishing their designs.

In the course of the past 2 months the SRV Government and Foreign Ministry have repeatedly addressed appeals to the Chinese side to agree to hold negotiations favorable to the settlement of the differences that have arisen. The official documents sent to Peking clearly establish the principles, based on international law, the undeviating observance of which would finally solve the problem of the Chinese living in Vietnam. However, so far, the Peking authorities have stubbornly rejected all the sensible and logical proposals of the Vietnamese side.

This important circumstance is also highly significant: By artifically fanning the pseudo-patriotic hysteria "in defense" of the Chinese living in Vietnam, Peking ignores the truly tragic fate of Chinese in other countries, particularly Cambodia. For instance, according to the Hong Kong journal ASIA WEEK about half a million Chinese living in Cambodia are "suffering in a wave of terror which has swept over the country during the past 3 years." "We are upset that Peking has not said a single word about the inhuman cruelties committed by the new Khmer authorities against our compatriots. They have shot people without trial...", Chinese refugees from Cambodia wrote in the journal MING PAO, also published in Hong Kong.

To these startling facts, which have also been reported by other press organs, it is possible to add that Peking shows no interest at all in the extremely grave situation of many millions of Chinese working people eking out a miserable existence in Macao, Hong Kong and other Asian countries.

It is completely obvious that, in mounting a strident campaign around the provoked exodus of people of Chinese origin from Vietnam, Peking is pursuing predetermined political goals. As is known, China long ago turned toward cooperation with the most reactionary forces of the imperialist camp. Suffice it to recall that the anti-Vietnamese statements in the Chinese press started on the eve of U.S. Presidential National Security Adviser Brzezinski's arrival in Peking. His visit evidently gave fresh stimulus to the organizers of the provocative campaign.

Neither the guest nor the host suffered any setbacks during the visit. As is known, during Brzezinski's talks with the Chinese leaders, both sides "with complete mutual understanding" devised a common political policy on an antisocialist basis concerning a wide range of international problems. Concerning the situation in Southeast Asia, the Peking leaders, crudely distorting Vietnam's policy, recommended that Washington not hasten to normalize relations with the SRV. In turn, Brzezinski assured the Peking leaders that the United States will favorably consider such wishes. Peking also secured a promise of a positive examination of the question of U.S. arms deliveries to the PRC. The outcome of the talks has shown once again that the Peking leaders have firmly committed themselves to conniving with the most reactionary forces of imperialism and betraying the cause of peace and socialism.

Currently, the heroic and courageous Vietnamese people are preparing to celebrate a significant date in their country's history--the second anniversary of the proclamation of the SRV. The 2 years that have elapsed since that historic event have convincingly proved that the appearance on the world political war of a united Socialist Vietnam has contributed to the strengthening of security among the peoples of Southeast Asia. Vietnam has now become a reliable bastion of socialism in that region. It is consistently and purposefully pursuing a policy of peace and friendship among peoples and is firmly upholding its freedom, independence and sovereignty.

Implementing the decisions of their Marxist-Leninist Communist Party, the Vietnamese people are now making heroic efforts in building a new life. The interference in the internal affairs of Vietnam, the political blackmail and economic pressure that Peking employs to hinder its development and create additional difficulties in the program to restore the republic's national economy causes angry indignation and outrage among all the friends of Vietnam and those who value peace and socialism. Whatever tricks Peking propaganda resorts to, it is clear to every sane person that the anti-Vietnamese campaign being fanned in the PRC is a natural consequence of the general policy of the current Chinese leadership, which continues to implementing its hegemonistic plans and connivance with the forces of reaction and imperialism.

The Vietnamese people have been tempered by struggle. No encroachments on their sovereignty or intimidation will break their firm determination to build a peaceful, independent, united and Socialist Vietnam and to make a worthy contribution to the struggle of the peoples for peace, democracy and social progress.

VNA REPORTS REPULSE OF CAMBODIAN 'INCURSIONS'

LD021252Y Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 2 Jul 78 LD

["Rebuff to Aggressors"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, July 2, TASS--As is reported by the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY, Vietnamese troops, beating back armed incursions by Kampuchean troops in the territory of the SRV on June 24-28, put out of action over seven hundred Kampuchean soldiers and captured great amounts of arms and military equipment.

PHAM VAN DONG: HIGHER LIVING STANDARD IS MAJOR GOAL

LD291349Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Paris, 26 June TASS--In the past 3 years the Vietnamese people have made efforts to heal the wounds of war, restore and develop the economy, science and technology, and implement in the south the transformations necessary to lead Vietnam confidently and firmly toward socialism, Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] Premier Pham Van Dong stated in an interview with the journal AFRIQUE-ASIE.

Our most important immediate task, he said, is to insure an increasingly high material living standard for the people and to create an increasingly healthy spiritual and cultural life. We firmly believe that under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam the heroic and talented Vietnamese people will be able to build a peaceful, united, independent, Socialist Vietnam.

Speaking of the SRV's foreign policy, Pham Van Dong stated that this policy accords with Vietnam's immediate and long-term interests in the country's restoration and economic development and in socialist industrialization.

Our country is a socialist state, Pham Van Dong continued. Therefore Vietnam has always done everything possible to strengthen relations of friendship and mutual cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries. We have always acted in this way in the past and we will continue to act in this way.

PRESSURE, REFUSAL TO NEGOTIATE PLOYS OF IMPERIALISTS

LD300955Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Condemnation of Anti-Vietnamese Actions"]

[Text] Tirana, 27 June--The Albanian ATA agency reports that the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT published an editorial under the heading "Imperialists, Hands Off Vietnam?" which notes in particular that a path to the implementation of their treasured national aspirations has opened before the Vietnamese people who secured victory over the American imperialist aggressors. Reunited Vietnam has begun work in the name of the country's peaceful construction. Thanks to sacrifices and heroism, thanks to their great and glorious contribution to the struggle of other freedom-loving peoples, the newspaper writes, the Vietnamese people have won the admiration, respect and sympathy of all the peoples of the world. Anyone who does not show due respect and recognition of these sacrifices deserves condemnation.

As the article points out, the conflicts and armed clashes provoked on the Cambodian-Vietnamese border and encouraged from abroad have thwarted the peaceful creative labor of the Vietnamese people. Freedom-loving peoples throughout the world are concerned about the recent events surrounding Vietnam. However, they are confident that the Vietnamese people with their brilliant traditions and combat spirit will overcome the threats and difficulties with which they are again confronted.

To thwart the Vietnamese people's advance along the path of independent development and peaceful construction at this time means to offend the conscience of all peoples and of all those who share a desire for and respect of peoples' independence and freedom and the right of every country to decide its own fate.

Differences of opinion can exist between neighboring countries. But we do not think this a reason for provoking conflicts and inciting them. To demand a resolution of the question by imposing one's viewpoint on the other side by exerting political, economic and other means of pressure deserves condemnation.

Those who advocate such methods and do not agree to negotiate to settle the disagreements between neighboring countries, ZERI I POPULLIT notes, are acting illegally and their arguments cannot withstand any criticism. Therefore, anyone who thinks he can impose his opinions and aims through pressure and blackmail should realize that the Vietnamese people will not allow this and that no free people will approve this. At a time when outside pressure is exerted and efforts are made to try to dictate to Vietnam how it should act in its own country, everyone must realize what lurks behind the slogans and clamorous words about "support of peoples' freedom and independence," "giving selfless help" and "respect of nations' rights" and so forth. Now, as in the past, the Vietnamese people enjoy the solidarity and sympathy of all freedom-loving peoples and all progressive forces, the newspaper concludes.

NGUYEN HUU KHIEU PRESENTS AWARD TO LENINGRAD INSTITUTE

LD301447Y Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Excerpt] LENTASS--Yesterday in the Smolnyy, G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, received Nguyen Huu Khieu, Socialist Republic of Vietnam ambassador to the Soviet Union, who was visiting our city to present a lofty award of his country to the M.I. Kalinin Polytechnical Institute. B.S. Andreyev, secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, and A.P. Tupikin, chief of the Obkom Foreign Relations Section, participated in the friendly conversation. At the Smolnyy, Nguyen Huu Khieu toured the V.I. Lenin Memorial Museum.

Nguyen Huu Khieu, SRV ambassador to the USSR, attached the Order of Friendship to the institute's banner during the afternoon ceremony at the polytechnical institute.

SRV'S LE THANH NGHI STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

LD291443Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--Le Thanh Nghi, deputy prime minister and chairman of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam State Planning Committee, stopped over in Moscow on his way to Bucharest for the 32d CEMA Council session.

LAO FOREIGN MINISTRY REQUESTS DEPARTURE OF FRENCH ENVOYS

LD011219Y Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Vientiane, July 1, TASS--An announcement of the Foreign Ministry of Laos has been published here. It says, among other things, that following the principle of equality in the relations between the two countries, the Laotian Government offers the French side to reduce the number of the diplomats and staff-members of France's Embassy in Vietiane to make it equal to the number of Laotian diplomats and staff-members of the embassy in Paris. The French diplomats to be covered by this measure, the announcement says, should leave Laos within five days of the publication of this announcement. Earlier, the announcement says, the Government of Laos decided to expel from the country two French diplomats who by their actions raised obstacles to the development of Laotian-French relations.

USSR, SOCIALIST COMMUNITY CONTINUE SUPPORT OF DPRK

LD301607Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[V. Konstantinov article: "In the Spirit of Internationalism"]

[Text] On 25 June the traditional month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the peaceful, independent unification of Korea begins in the Soviet Union.

Soviet-Korean friendship began in the memorable days of August 1945, when the Red Army, having struck a crushing blow against the main force of Japanese militarism--the Kwantung Army, brought long-waited freedom to Korea.

The help and support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries was of great significance in achieving the victory of the DPRK working people over the aggression of the Syngman Rhee regime and its transatlantic patrons during the 1950-1953 war. After the war, the Soviet Union, with other socialist countries, helped the DPRK working people to restore the national economy, which was cruelly damaged by the war.

Guided by the Korean people's interests, on 6 July 1961 the DPRK Government concluded a treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance with the USSR Government.

Soviet people follow the peaceful creative labor and achievements of the DPRK working people with respect and interest. Under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] and during a short period; the Korean people overcoming numerous difficulties, have by their selfless labor transformed the DPRK into a socialist state with modern industry and developed agriculture and achieved major successes in the development of national science and culture. On the basis of economic growth, the standard of prosperity of the working people of the DPRK is rising.

Major tasks remain to be resolved by the working class, peasants of the cooperatives, and labor intelligentsia of the DPRK in the period of the Second 7-Year Plan for economic development (1978-1984), which evisages a substantial rise in the general technical level of the economy, the achievement of qualitative strengthening of the energy, fuel and raw material base of industry, transportation and communications, and the securing of a further rise in light industry sectors and agriculture. The Soviet Union participates in resolving many of these tasks, including on a credit basis. Soviet specialists working on projects in the DPRK make a worthy contribution to fraternal bilateral cooperation.

The building of socialism in the DPRK is taking place in complex conditions. American imperialists are still continuing the military occupation of South Korea. The position of the Peking leadership in this region has become increasingly transparent recently, claiming to be a fried of the DPRK but actually virtually advocating the maintenance of the status quo in that region, including the existence of American military bases in South Korea, and the continued division of Korea. During U.S. presidential adviser Z. Brzezinski's recent visit to China, as the American press reported, the Chinese side attempted to persuade him to delay the implementation of plans for reducing the U.S. military presence in South Korea and to halt the withdrawal of American troops. Intrigues against the Korean people aimed at strengthening the division of Korea are also assuming an increasingly overt nature on the part of Japanese ruling circles, which are linked in many ways to American monopolies. [paragraph continued]

In cooperation with its masters, the Pak Chong-hui regime has still not renounced its expansionist designs concerning socialist Korea and maintains a 700,000-strong army. This regime has elevated to the status of a "state" policy the reactionary doctrine of "building up forces for the unification of Korea by means of a victory over communism," which the DPRK press assesses as a version of the Syngman Rhee doctrine of "the unification of Korea by marching on the north." The present South Korean Constitution preserves the claim that the entire Korean Peninsula and the islands adjacent to it are the territory of the "Republic of Korea." Seoul's maneuvers in recent years show that Pak Chong-hui is trying to use the popularity of the slogan of the reunification of the motherland to strengthen his antipopular regime, continue political terror and increase military-economic potential.

It is clear that this policy of the present South Korean regime and its imperialist allies contradicts the fundamental national interests of the Korean people and creates serious obstacles on the difficult and complex path to the restoration of Korea's national unity.

At the same time, it is impossible not to see that in our time the shift to the relaxation of international tension, conditioned by the growth in the forces of world socialism, helps to insure favorable conditions for a peaceful settlement of the existing problems on the Korean Peninsula.

It must be noted that the many years of active struggle of the Soviet Union together with other fraternal socialist countries and developing states has brought the first substantial results in recent years. Over 20 years of discrimination against the DPRK in the UN has ended and, beginning with the 28th UN session in 1973, the DPRK delegation became a full participant in the discussion of the Korean question. Steps have been taken to eliminate the interference of imperialist forces in the Korean people's internal affairs--interference unlawfully protected by the authority of the United Nations. The 28th General Assembly session sanctioned the disbandment of the "UN Commission on the Restoration and Unification of Korea," which served for 23 years as a screen for the occupation of South Korea by foreign troops. The 30th session in 1975 approved a draft resolution of 43 UN member states, including the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, which called for the abolition of the "UN Command," the withdrawal of all foreign troops deployed in South Korea under the UN flag, the replacement of the armistice agreement by a peace treaty and the implementation of effective measures to relax tension between South and North Korea and to insure lasting peace. The Soviet Union considers the implementation of this resolution to be very important. Its position is shared by the majority of UN member states.

Soviet people believe their international duty to be multifaceted assistance and support for the fraternal people of the DPRK in the struggle for building socialism in the north, for ending imperialist interference in Korea's affairs, and for the peaceful democratic unification of the motherland. Our people resolutely support the patriotic forces of South Korea, who, despite persecutions and terror, are waging a courageous struggle to overcome the national division and to create a unified, independent democratic state. We are confident that with the support of socialist countries, developing states and the entire progressive world public, the Korean people's struggle for the solution of their national problems will be crowned with success, and the conditions will thus be created for the elimination of a hotbed of tension in the Far East that is potentially dangerous to international peace.

LENINGRAD MEETING CITES SOLIDARITY WITH KOREAN PEOPLE

SK302350Y Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 28 Jun 78 SK

[Text] The Hall of Soviet Solidarity with Foreign Nations in Leningrad was decorated with the flags of the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK]. A meeting of representatives of Soviet socialist circles was held to demonstrate solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign forces from South Korea and for the democratic and peaceful reunification of the nation. It was attended by comrades of the USSR-DPRK Solidarity Association, workers in Leningrad and noted scholars and cultural workers. Comrade (Simelinov), chairman of the Standing Committee of the Leningrad Chapter of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Nations, who presided over the meeting, said that the struggle of the Korean people for construction of new life and for the nation's democratic and peaceful reunification is receiving support, based on internationalism, from the Soviet Union and other socialist nations. The Soviet people consider the proposals of the DPRK Government as suitable foundations for solving the political questions in Korea.

Professor (Uninov), chairman of the Leningrad Chapter of the USSR-DPRK Solidarity Association, pointed out that solidarity among the socialist nations and broad exchanges on research and [words indistinct] among them are of great significance in achieving peace and in easing international tension. He said that our country has been developing relations with the DPRK on the basis of the spirit of solidifying friendship and cooperation.

The Soviet people are pleased with the achievements scored by Korean people in socialist construction and in the educational and cultural sectors. In the resolution passed at the meeting, the participants expressed confidence that the Korean people will gain complete victory in their struggle for withdrawal of foreign forces from South Korea and for the nation's peaceful reunification.

Comrade (Munikov), secretary of the Leningrad Chapter of the USSR-DPRK Solidairy Association, and a researcher of the Institute of Oriental Studies, said that the solidarity month with the Korean workers is yet another occasion to enhance mutual friendship and unity. The Leningrad chapter of the USSR-DPRK Solidarity Association is striving to contribute to the development of the brotherly relations. Members of the USSR-DPRK Solidarity Association in Leningrad are working in the industrial field, and the plants in this city are carrying out the orders placed by the DPRK and producing machine tools, electric welding machines, electronic and medical instruments and other equipment. People in Leningrad are developing not only economic relations with the Korean people but also cultural ties. In many Soviet libraries there are books and publications on Korea, and exhibits displaying the endeavors of the Korean artists are periodically held. Experts on Korean history are working in the Leningrad branch of the Research Institute for Oriental Studies and are engaged in various research work including [word indistinct] of middle age. Many scholars in Leningrad are contributing to research on Korean traditional culture. We are all convinced that USSR-DPRK friendship will be further solidified.

ROK STUDENTS DEMAND PAK RESIGNATION, U.S. WITHDRAWAL

SK0209 32Y Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 1 July 78 SK

[Text] The advance of South Korean students opposing the Pak Chong-hui regime has attracted the attention of publications throughout Asia this week. Students, who staged a demonstration on the plaza in front of the Sejong Culture Hall, a new cultural center, and in Kwanghamun intersection, called for the resignation of Pak Chong-hui, the abrogation of the 1972 constitution which allows [words indistinct], and the (?guarantee) of basic civil rights and campus freedom.

The demonstration was the third one staged recently and was well organized. Student leaders had informed, through [words indistinct] (?citizens) that a demonstration was impending. As a result, many Seoul citizens were able to participate in it. The authorities dispatched some 1,000 policemen to the demonstration site. Despite this, the demonstration continued for (?a week). Some 60 demonstrators, including college students and Catholic priests, were arrested.

Progressive South Koreans, including college students, are making decisive advances in their opposition to Pak Chong-hui's dictatorship, and in their demand to abrogate the anti-popular constitution and enlarge the role of democracy in social and political life.

They are not thwarted by heavy penalties stipulated in the 1975 emergency decree which empowers the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency to suppress anti-government acts. This was proven by this week's demonstration by Seoul University students.

KANEMARU TOUR EXPANDS LINKS WITH NATO, U.S.

LD0207 52Y Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 2 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 2, TASS--The recent foreign tour of Shin Kanemaru, the chief of the National Defence Agency of Japan, could not but attract public attention, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA says in an international military review. This emissary of Japan's militarist circles made a round-the-world tour that took him to Western Europe and the USA.

He established for the first time contacts with the leaders of the North Atlantic pact when meeting at the NATO headquarters in Brussels with General A. Haig and the NATO's Secretary General J. Luns. They agreed on further contacts which presuppose the presence of a common potential military adversary, the Soviet Union.

From Western Europe Shin Kanemaru went to the United States where, during talks in Washington, the two sides discussed concrete steps to strengthen Japanese-American military cooperation.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes that Washington is urging Japan to further militarize the country and to assume new commitments under the "security treaty." It is also imposing on Japan new shipments of modern costly arms. All this became clear during S. Kanemaru's talks with U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown.

Shin Kanemaru's round-the-world tour, the newspaper says in conclusion, is closely linked with calls by the military circles of Japan for new military outlays and for equipping the "Self-Defence Forces" with nuclear weapons. All this naturally gives the Japanese public cause for great concern.

JAPANESE PROTEST U.S. MILITARY EXERCISES ON OKINAWA

LD3010026Y Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, June 30, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Kuchko writes: Explosions sound unceasingly over the Japanese island of Okinawa. Units of the U.S. Third Marine Division today commenced practice firing at the Camp Hansen testing range. Aviation attached to this division concluded yesterday three-day exercises at the Camp Shwarb range near the town of Nago. At present there are more than 60 Pentagon bases and other installations in Okinawa, stationed at which are 35,000 American servicemen. Lately the United States is expanding the functions of its military bases on the island with the aim of further increasing the role of Okinawa as a key strongpoint in the Far East and Asia. Starting with next year the air force units in Okinawa will begin receiving the most up-to-date F-15 and F-16 fighters. It is reported by the press that the U.S. command is building an underwater communication system that will link the American installations on the island with other Pentagon bases in the area. The dangerous plans of the American military cause the serious alarm of the local residents and the democratic public. The participants of a meeting held near the Camp Hansen firing range demanded the immediate ending of the firing practices. In a protest sent to the U.S. command the governor of Okinawa, K. Taira, stressed that the exercises and shooting practices are being conducted contrary to the will of the Okinawans, who strive for peace, and present a constant danger to the life of local residents. The Communist Party of Japan has condemned the Pentagon's policy of building up its forces in Okinawa and demanded the immediate withdrawal of American troops from Okinawa.

MPR ENVOY PRESENTS AWARD TO LENINGRAD MILITARY ACADEMY

LD3010llY Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[Report by Engr-Capt C. Myatelkov and Col (res) Yu. Krinov: "Fraternal Country's High Award"]

[Text] Yesterday, the M.I. Kalinin Military Artillery Academy was presented with the Order of the Combat Red Banner of the Mongolian People's Republic. This high award was conferred on the academy for its great assistance in training highly skilled military cadres for the Mongolian People's Army and in connection with the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces. H. Bandzragch, Mongolian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, came to Leningrad to present the order. He read the decree of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium and attached the order to the academy's banner. On behalf of Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, the ambassador warmly congratulated the command, the political department, the professorial and teaching staff and the students upon the award and wished them new successes in their work and studies.

On behalf of academy personnel, Col Gen Arty P. Blipchenko, chief of the academy, expressed profound gratitude to the MPRP Central Committee, the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium and the Mongolian Council of Ministers for the high evaluation of the academy's work and declared that its collective will continue to devote all its energy and knowledge to further strengthening the socialist countries' fraternal cooperation and the combat collaboration of their armies. The order presentation ceremony was attended by Maj Arty G. Peredelskiy, commander of the ground Rocket Forces and Artillery, and Maj Gen T. Sodnomdarjaa, military and air attache at the Mongolian Embassy in the USSR. H. Bandzragch, Mongolian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, also presented orders of the Combat Red Banner of the Mongolian People's Republic to the S.M. Kipov Military Medical Academy and the Military Academy of Rear Services and Transport.

CUBA ADDRESSES LETTER TO WALDHEIM ON AFRICAN INVOLVEMENT

LD010730Y Moscow TASS in English 2240 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York June 30 TASS--The Government of the Republic of Cuba has repeatedly addresses sessions of the U.N. General Assejbly and resolutely condemned the sale of weapons and military hardware by some states to South Africa and their collaboration with the Pretoria authorities towards the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons. This is said in a letter from Cuba's permanent mission at the U.N. to U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

One of the principles of Cuba's foreign policy, the letter stresses, is support for the peoples suffering from apartheid, colonalism, neo-colonialism, racialism and racial discrimination. It is precisely for this reason that Cuba rejects and condemns the South African regime as well as the states assisting the implementation of such practices.

Cuba supports the many years' long tradition of struggle in support of the oppressed peoples. A Cuban presence on the African Continent on the side of their African brothers goes back to the period when Africa's national hero Patrice Lumumba was dastardly murdered.

The blood of the Cubans and Africans was shed in battles against Portuguese colonialism. Angola and other former Portuguese colonies well know the solidarity of the government and people of Cuba.

In the course of aggression the RSA perpetrated against Angola, the Cuban people, hesitating not for a minute, came to the aid of Angolan Government. The myth of the invincibility of South Africa was sent sky high after the racist regime of that country came up against the strength of international solidarity.

The chairman of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba, the commander-in-chief of the country's armed forces Fidel Castro had repeatedly voiced condemnation by the Cuban Government of such regimes as that of the RSA, which encroach on the inalienable right of the peoples as proclaimed by the U.N. Charter.

OAS SESSION REVEALS RIFT BETWEEN U.S., LATIN AMERICA

LD022140Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1420 GMT 2 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Washington--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports:

A protest against discrimination in trade and against attempts by the United States to dictate its will and to encroach on the sovereignty of other countries was made at the eighth session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States which has just ended. For 10 days the foreign ministers of Latin American countries and the United States held discussions on the urgent question of unequal relations in the Western Hemisphere.

Observers admit that the session demonstrated an insurmountable rift between Washington and its Latin American neighbors. The delegates from most of the Latin American states sharply criticized the United States' unrealistic approach to their needs and desires for independent development. The representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Peru and other states expressed dissatisfaction with the intentions to turn the OAS into a leader which guarantees its domination in the hemisphere. They accused Washington of not fulfilling the obligations adopted within the OAS framework.

U.S. trade practices, which serve as the main instrument for imperialist expansion on the continent, came under particularly sharp criticism. Barbados Minister of External Affairs Forde claimed, in particular, that "American protectionist measures are very far removed from the aims of cooperation." And according to N. Velasquez, Panama's permanent OAS representative, they "hamper the development of Latin America." "The OAS economic system is in a state of crisis and its future is without prospect," the Brazilian representative emphasized.

At the initiative of a large group of states, the OAS General Assembly adopted a resolution emphasizing alarm at "the stepping up of protectionist tendencies, the absense of price stability for Latin American exports and the price increases for their imports."

Many delegates sharply opposed the United States in the discussions about guaranteeing human rights. Washington's claims to the role of world judge in this issue, it has stressed at the session, are "completely groundless" since it is only thanks to all-round support from the United States that repressive regimes exist in Chile, Paraguay, Nicaragua, Haiti, Guatemala and other countries. Washington is directly responsible for very harsh repressions and for political murders carried out there.

The session revealed the deep differences between Latin America and the United States in the political sphere. Many delegates spoke in condemnation of the amendment to the Panama Canal treaties introduced by the U.S. Senate which give the United States the "right" to armed interference in Panama's affairs.

MEXICAN MINISTER WARNS OF INTERFERENCE BY FOREIGN FIRMS

LD021218Y Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 2 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Mexico City, July 2, TASS--The activity of foreign companies in Mexico harbours a serious threat to its independent industrial development, Jose Andres de Oteyza, the minister of national wealth and industrial development, said in Guadalajara. He said that concentration of enormous capital in the hands of foreign monopolies leads to their seizure of commanding heights in the key branches of industry and interference in the country's political life.

J. Andres de Oteyza called for urgent steps to support medium and small enterprises in order to create more jobs and ease unemployment, one of Mexico's biggest problems.

Broad sections of the American public and various trade union organisations are coming out more and more actively against the dominance of foreign companies in the national economy. As was reported by the newspaper SOL DE MEXICO, the bakery workers' union demanded that the Ministry of Trade take steps to impose restrictions on foreign companies which oust Mexican enterprises from the market.

YOUTH MEETING IN HAVANA PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR URUGUAYANS

LD291526Y Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Havana, June 29, TASS--The participants in a meeting of solidarity with the Uruguayan people, held here, have pledged support for the struggle waged by the working people and students of Uruguay for freedom and democracy. Taking part in the meeting were leaders of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the International Union of Students, representatives of the Cuban young people.

Read out at the meeting was a document of the permanent commission of the international preparatory committee for the 11th festival of youth and students, demanding the immediate release of all political prisoners, including General Liber Seregni, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Frente Amplis--an anti-imperialist coalition of progressive parties and organizations.

Speaking at the meeting, Alberto Grille, one of the leaders of the Communist Youth League of Uruguay, has said that the mighty voice of solidarity of the youth of the world to resound at the festival will become for the Uruguayan patriots a powerful stimulus in the struggle for the overthrow of the anti-popular regime.

CUBAN-SOVIET FISHING COMMISSION SIGNS PROTOCOL

LD300943Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Riga, 27 June TASS--The latest session of the joint Soviet-Cuban fishing commission ended today at the Uzvara fishing kolkhoz. A protocol was signed on further cooperation over the next 2 years.

SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSIONS HOLD JOINT SESSIONS

Foreign Affairs Commissions

LD302120Y Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

["In the Interests of Peace and Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 30, TASS--A joint meeting of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR took place today in the Grand Kremlin Palace under the chairmanship of Mikhail Suslov, chairman of the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet of the Union, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The commissions considered preliminarily the draft law of the USSR "On the Procedure of Conclusion, Implementation and Denunciation of International Treaties of the USSR."

The Soviet Union, it was noted at the meeting, is a party to international treaties concluded with 130 countries of the world. Great importance is assumed in this connection by questions relating to the procedure of concluding and executing the treaties. The draft law defines in detail the different stages of the process of concluding international treaties of the USSR, the rules of issuing authorization to carry on negotiations and sign treaties, of their approval, endorsement or ratification. Boris Ponomarev, chairman of the Comission for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet of Nationalities, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stresses that adoption of the discussed law would be a weighty legal and political act, would bear out the great attention which the supreme organ of the state power of the USSR devotes to practical questions in such a vitally important sphere as the conduct of international affairs.

The draft law conforms fully to the Constitution of the USSR. Reflecting the stability and consistency of the foreign policy of the USSR, it points to the importance of the principle of observing strictly the international treaties. The draft law clearly defines the rights, duties and interaction of organs of state power and administration of the Soviet Union in the sphere of concluding and carrying out international treaties of the USSR.

The law will contribute to the successful realization of the tasks, linked with implementation of the Leninist peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union, further enhancement of the effectiveness of foreign economic, scientific-technical and other international relations of the Soviet Union.

The commissions unanimously approved the draft law of the USSR on the "procedure of conclusion, implementation and denunciation of international treaties of the USSR."

The meeting of the commissions was attended by Aleksey Shitikov and Vitaliy Ruben, chairmen of the two houses of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Legislative Proposals Commissions

LD302121Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1556 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 30 June--A joint session of the Legislative Proposals Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet was held in the Kremlin today.

On instructions from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the commissions examined the draft law on the USSR Council of Ministers and the draft law on the procedure for conclusion, implementation and renunciation of the USSR's international treaties submitted by the USSR Government to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Nikolay Tikhonov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Semen Kozyrev, USSR deputy foreign minister, delivered reports on the drafts.

The commissions approved the draft laws and reached conclusions about them which will be submitted for examination by the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

SESSION OF USSR SUPREME SOVIET TO OPEN 5 JUL

LD021858Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 2 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A meeting of the Soviet of Elders, the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet will be held on 4 July at 1800 in the sessions hall of the Supreme Soviet chambers at the Kremlin.

The ninth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the ninth convocation will open on 5 July at 1000 in the Kremlin with individual meetings of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. The meeting of the Soviet of the Union will be held in the Great Kremlin Palace, and the Soviet of Nationalities will meet in the sessions hall of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers.

BRIEFS

MURDER IN FRUNZE--A murder was committed at a guarded installation in the city of Frunze on the night of 8 June 1978. Unknown criminals seized combat weapons. In order to prevent other dangerous crimes, militia workers took necessary steps to insure security and organized a round-the-clock search for the criminals. As a result, during an attempt to carry out an armed robbery on a savings bank on 14 June Nikolay Anatolyevich Chulikanov, born 1954, and Aleksandr Dmitriyevich Burneyko, born 1954, who have not worked anywhere recently and who lived in the village of Novo-Pavlovka in Sokulukskiy Rayon, were arrested by militia workers. Individual citizens and residents of the city of Frunze took an active part in catching the criminals. The criminals will soon appear in court. [Text] [Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 16 Jun 78 p 4 LD]

NEW AIRPORT TERMINAL--Moscow--Construction has started on a new Moscow airport terminal to serve over 2,000 passengers per hour. It will be ready for the Olympics and is being built at Sheremeyevo Airport in collaboration with Ruterbau of West Germany. It will be multistoried and will cover 85,000 square meters with space for 19 airplanes at one time. Simultaneously with the new airport terminal, a new runway will be built and flight control equipment brought up to date. The reconstructed airport is expected to receive more than a million foreign Olympic visitors in July 1980. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1328 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO BROADCASTS LATEST REPORTS ON AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

LD030122 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0700 GMT on 30 June notes that as of 30 June grain crops have been threshed in Tadzhikistan on an area of 50,000 hectares--20 percent of the republic's grain area. At 1400 GMT on the same day the radio reports that to date bread grains have been cut on 85,000 hectares of Krymaskaya Oblast. At 1900 GMT the radio notes that in the southern and central areas of Krasnodarskiy Kray barley has been cut and laid in swaths on almost 10,000 hectares. The reports adds that at many farms output is no lower than last year.

In its press review on 1 July, Moscow Radio at 0200 GMT states that the papers continue to pay great attention to the agricultural situation. One of the distinctive features of the present harvest, IZVESTIYA notes in its editorial, consists in the fact that in a number of areas it coincides with another labor-intensive campaign--the laying-in of fodder. Whereas previously in the first 10 days of July the intensity of work in the meadows of the south was slowing down somewhat and some of the people and machinery could be sent to the grain fields, this year it is difficult to do this. The protracted spring and the lack of warmth in June slowed the growth of the grasses and now an intense situation is being created at the farms. It is necessary to make haste everywhere given the limited opportunity to maneuver machinery and people. This demands of the production organizers, specialists and all participants in the harvest the same degree of mobilization, initiative and accuracy of account which the Gigant farm workers achieved.

Moscow Domestic Service at 0500 GMT on 2 July informs its listeners that machine operators in the Crimea have taken in grain from 85,000 hectares, and more than half of it has been threshed. The radio also reports that the mass cutting of barley is underway on farms in Chechen-Inguanetiya. The inclement weather which delayed fieldwork for almost a month has made the work more difficult.

TECHNOLOGICAL, MEDICAL RESEARCH CONTINUES ON SPACE COMPLEX

LD301530Y Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

["Programme of Experiments Being Successfully Fulfilled"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 30, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

The international space crew including Vladimir Kovalenok, Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, Petr Klimuk and Miroslaw Hermaszewski continue fulfilling the programme of research and experiments onboard the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Soyuz-30.

Medical experiments, physical exercises and an onboard press conference are planned for today. Working according to the programme of medical experiments, Cosmonauts Klimuk and Hermaszewski carried out research into the reactions of the cardiovascular system for the simulation of the effect of hydrostatic pressure with the use of pressure suit Chibis and Polynom-2M equipment. Control for the condition of the cosmonauts in the course of the experiment is exercised by means of the Cardioleader instrument designed by Polish specialists. Another medical experiment Vkus (taste), whose method was developed in Poland, is to be carried out.

The technological Sirena experiment, which was started on Thursday, is continuing onboard the complex. The cosmonauts are controlling the operation of the Splav (alloy) equipment and the temperature conditions of the process. All the members of international crew feel well. The onboard systems of the space complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Soyuz-30 are functioning normally. Research in the near earth orbit is continuing.

1 Jul Activities

LD011405Y Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 1, TASS--TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

For the third day, the international crew--Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok, Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, Petr Klimuk and Miroslaw Hermaszewski are carrying out joint exploration aboard the orbital scientific-research Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Soyuz-30 complex.

Today, the cosmonauts are carrying out medical experiments, doing physical exercises at a complex trainer and bicycle ergometer, having rest.

Members of the international crew Petr Klimuk and Miroslaw Hermaszewski carried out a "heat-exchange" experiment, in which the subjective sensation of the cosmonauts' thermal comfort was compared with readings of the instrument, which shows the cooling properties of the environment.

Exchange processes in the cosmonauts' organisms during the flight have been studied in another experiment.

In the course of the day, the cosmonauts also fulfilled an experiment on the bicycle-ergometer, with the use of the Polish-designed cardioleader instrument.

Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov are having active rest today. They are doing physical exercises, preparing correspondence to be sent to earth and helping the Soyuz-30 crew in carrying out scientific experiments.

According to the data of the telemetric information and the crew's reports, the systems of the orbital complex are functioning normally. The cosmonauts feel well. According to the results of yesterday's complex medical examination, Petr Klimuk's pulse is 75 beats per minute, Miroslaw Hermanszewski's--55, the arterial pressure is respectively 120 by 70 and 125 by 60 millimetres of the mercury column.

The flight of the space scientific-research Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Soyuz-30 complex is continuing.

Photography Exercise

LD021323Y Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 2 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 2 TASS--A special TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok, Aleksandr Ivanchenko, Petr Klimuk and Miroslaw Hermaszewski are carrying out their research and experiment program aboard the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Soyuz-30.

Yesterday they completed the joint Soviet-Polish technological experiment Sirena on the Splav installation in order to obtain cadmium-thellurium-mercury semiconductor in conditions of weightlessness.

The greater part of their program today is devoted to observation and photography of the earth's surface and the world ocean in the interests of science and different branches of national economy. The cosmonauts oriented the orbital complex and then, with the help of a multizonal space photocamera, took pictures of individual regions in European part of the Soviet Union, Kazakhstan, as well as the world ocean.

Today's program also provides for photographing polar lights, physical exercises and a TV reportage.

According to telemetric information and crew reports the onboard systems and scientific apparatus of the orbital complex are functioning normally. The cosmonauts feel well.

The flight of the orbital scientific research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Soyuz-30 is proceeding according to program.

Press Conference

LD010650Y Moscow TASS in English 2229 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow June 30 TASS--"Working on board this station I am full of admiration for the achievements of Soviet scientists and engineers, of all those who created this perfect technology," stated today Polish Cosmonaut-Researcher Mirsolaw Hermanszewski to the press.

He is on board the Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Soyuz-30 orbital research complex, as one of the international space crew, together with Soviet Cosmonauts Vladvmir Kovalenk, Alexsandr Ivanchenkov and Petr Klimuk.

In the middle of today's working day they were invited for a press conference with journalists of the socialist countries accredited at the Flight Control Centre.

"We have with us a capsule with earth taken from the Belorussian village of Lenino and near Warsaw; this earth made sacred by the blood of Soviet and Polish soldiers. Together with the capsule is a medal dedicated to the space flight of the first Pole. Were it not for this earth and our friendship, ther would be no space event today and today's festivities on Polish soil," Miroslaw Hermaszewski said.

Speaking of reepresentatives of other socialist countries training for space flights, Hermaszewski remarked: "We know many of them for long, have worked together with colleagues from the GDR, got acquainted also with our friends in this occupation from Bulgaria, Hungary, Cuba, Mongolia and Romania. Above all we wish them good health, which will never be amiss in our hard job. We assure you this house is a good one and the working atmosphere is splendid".

Soviet Cosmonaut Petr Klimuk said: Research in orbital stations constitutes the highway of developing Soviet cosmonautics. Our station has already paid host to five space crews, each of them entrusted with diverse scientific and medical experiments and studies answering the needs of economic development.

The future of our planet, of course, belongs to the youth, said Vladimir Kovalenok. On behalf of the crew he wished youths and girls, who will soon gather at the 11th International Youth and Student Festival in Havana, to join efforts in the struggle for peace and a bright future for the peoples.

Concluding the press conference all the four cosmonauts shook hands as a symbol of the firm friendship of the socialist countries' peoples on earth and in space.

Polish Contribution

LD011046Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1601 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 30 June--Polish scientists are carrying out comprehensive experiments to study the earth's ionosphere on improved Soviet satellites of a new series. For this purpose, Polish specialists are building a radio spectrometer for studying the ionosphere and the conditions for the propagation of radiowaves. This will help to give a precise form to existing models of the ionosphere and improve forecasting of its state, a TASS correspondent was told by Yevgeniy Chugunov, learned secretary of the Intercosmos Council.

The start to the new stage on the automatic, multipurpose orbital stations was made by Intercosmos-15. Tests were carried out successfully on these stations of a unified telemetric system for receiving information from a satellite in the intercosmos series on the territories of the countries participating in the program by means of special land stations.

Polish scientists are actively cooperating in the Intercosmos program. An example of this is the work of the Polish Cosmonaut-Researcher Miroslaw Hermaszewski, a member of the international crew along with the Soviet cosmonauts aboard the Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Soyuz-30 orbiting complex.

Polish scientists and specialists are working, in particular, on improving ground equipment for the reception and registration of signals from meteorological satellites and are developing instruments and methods for probing the upper atmosphere by means of rockets. In the sphere of space biology and medicine the Polish specialists are studying the effect of weightlessness, the gaseous enviroment and gravitation on man's organism and are developing new means of treatment.

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